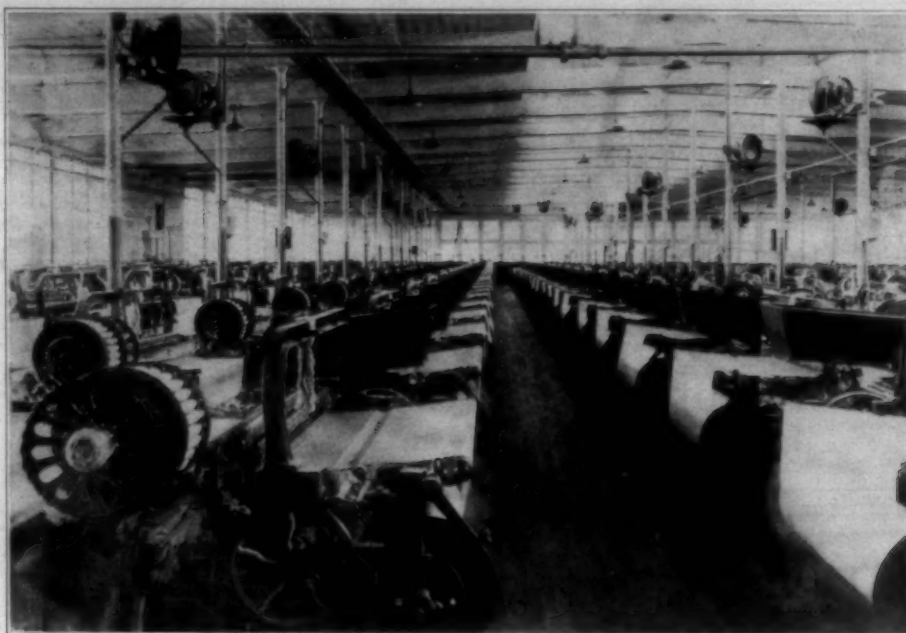


# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 29

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

NUMBER 23



The Fountain Cotton Mills at Tarboro, N. C., use the Bahnson System of humidification.

## Bahnson Humidifiers:

The ability of your humidifier system to distribute the **right amount** of moisture into every portion of your mill evenly and thoroughly is what determines the worth of your humidifying system to you.

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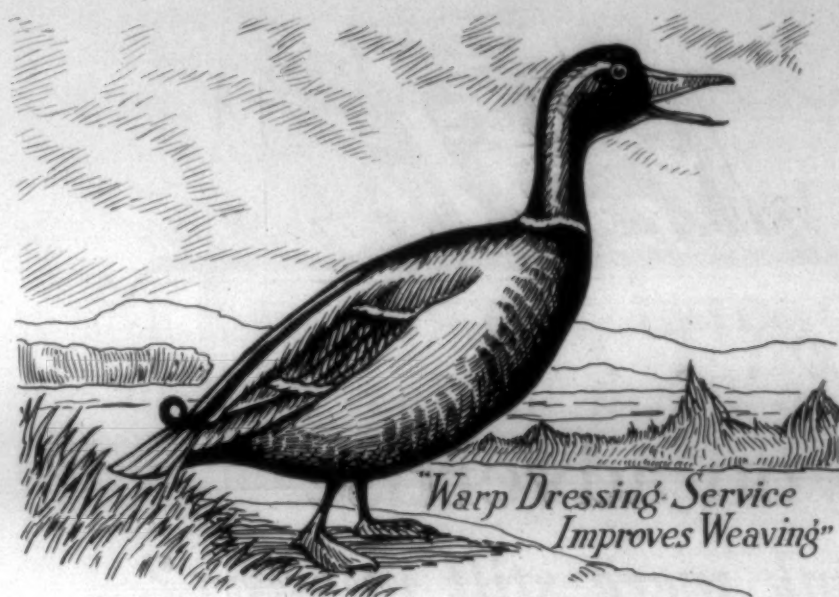
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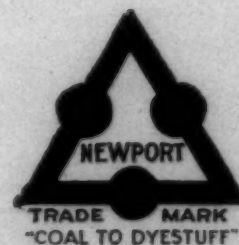
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 29

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

NUMBER 23

## *Need of Changes in Government Cotton Report*

YOU have given as a topic for my address this afternoon "The Reasons for a Change in the Government Crop Reports."

Our reason for desiring some change is that we are convinced that these reports, invariably involving a degree of uncertainty as to their accuracy, are always disturbing to business and, at times, to a degree beyond any compensating benefit derived from them.

The reasons why they are so disturbing to business are wrapped up in the obscurities of the cotton future market which, as you know, is a peculiar institution providing an opportunity for trading in contracts which, as a rule, neither buyer nor seller hopes to have to fulfill.

The reason why neither buyer nor seller hopes to have to fulfill such a contract is due to the fact that the cotton it calls for is not necessarily even running either in staple, grade or color.

From a spinner's standpoint, such cotton is of little value as a source of supply from which to get his raw material. A large dealer, with adequate facilities for resorting and re-classing such contract purchases, may be able to extract from them even running lots for which he may find a customer. This involves additional expense.

In practice, therefore, transactions in futures are not really transactions in cotton; but with some, a sort of insurance against a change of market opinion as to its value, while with others, it is a pure speculation or gamble on such a change.

The sellers of futures are hoping or fearing a lower market, while the buyers are expecting or wishing for a higher market.

The dominant trend of market opinion, which governs the fluctuation of price in the contract market, is prepared to change, as facts or opinions or rumors develop from day to day affecting the relation of the probable demand to the probable supply of cotton. Government condition reports and their interpretation into crop estimates furnish the most inflammable fuel for such changes of market opinion.

Although I have given the subject deep study for some years, I have been unable to decide to my own satisfaction whether the market price of the commodity cotton is determined by ordinary economic conditions of demand and supply, or by

Address of Ward Thoron, President, Arkwright Club, before Convention of National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

the vagaries of the spot month in the futures market. Does the price of actual cotton in the principal markets determine the price of futures, or does the speculation in futures determine the trend of the market value of actual cotton? Which is the cause and which the effect? Which the leader and which the follower?

As I have been unable to find any consistent reaction either in the spot or in the future market to the economic conditions of demand and supply, and as the spot market is apt to follow in a general way the wildest burst of optimism and pessimism of the future market, I am forced to believe that the emotions of the futures market are the dominant immediate factors governing the price of cotton. Such a situation is economically illogical, a sort of putting the cart before the horse, and it brought about by the widespread custom of cotton merchants immediately hedging their purchases and sales in the futures market, and once hedged, the value of such purchases must fluctuate with the price of futures, regardless of their original cost when acquired from the planter.

This creates a very unstable market for the spinner, because his customer is easily influenced by the fall in the futures market and with difficulty by its rises. If the market rises his customer resists any increase in the price of his product, presumably on the theory that the mill must have acquired its raw material when it was cheaper; but, if the market falls he expects a reduction, apparently because he thinks the mill must have been hedged and by unhedging has, at the moment of sale, had the benefit of the fall in price.

The future market in cotton will never be a satisfactory hedge to the spinner so long as there is no future market in cloth that will synchronize absolutely with the cotton market.

Besides, the price of future contracts is no accurate test of the cost of cotton to the spinner. As a general rule, if his requirements are equal or better in staple or grade or character than the minimum requirements of contract cotton, he

must pay more for it and this extra cost is what is generally referred to as basis.

Variations of price in the futures market are largely dependent on sentiment—expressed in general drift of market opinion—while the cost of even running mill cotton depends more upon actual or prospective conditions of supply and demand for the different grades and staples desired.

It frequently happens in consequence, that in a fluctuating futures market on a downward tendency of the market the basis increases, while on an upward tendency of the market the basis, more often than not, remains firm. If the futures market declines, the spinner gets his cotton no cheaper; if the futures market rises, it costs him more. This is particularly true in the case of the best grades and long staple cottons, which as a rule are not hedged by the merchant. He takes advantage of the rise in futures to increase his price, but is obstinate as to any concession when they fall.

The foregoing should give you some idea of the disturbance to business caused by an unstable futures market. The future market being largely a speculative market, thrives on uncertainty and seeks every opportunity for a bet. It has its own theory of the probable course of prices which it justifies by its general estimate of the influences of unknown and known factors.

These factors define themselves into two general classes, those relating to the existing or probable demand for consumption during the crop year, and those relating to the probable available supply of cotton to meet this demand.

There are 41 kinds of reports, published with more or less frequency, ranging from weekly to annually, that have some bearing on these two classes of factors, each of which has some influence on market opinion as to the ultimate relation between demand and supply which finds practical expression in the price of futures. Some of these relate to the production and consumption of the world's crop, others to the crop in the different parts of the world, and of these latter, those

relating to the American crop have the most obvious influence on the futures market.

The two which have the greatest influence, relate entirely to production of cotton and are, fortunately, the least accurate and the least reliable. I refer to the bi-monthly reports on condition and their interpretation into an estimate of the size of the crop, that are issued by the Department of Agriculture between the first of July and the first of December each year—that is, during the growing and harvesting season of the cotton crop.

Before discussing the effect of these inaccuracies on market opinion, perhaps it would be well to point out their nature.

About a year or more ago, the Arkwright Club was fortunate enough in securing the assistance of Professor Melvin T. Copeland, in making a study of the errors in Government crop reports and in Government crop forecasts, and I have utilized largely in what follows the data assembled by him in the unpublished report of his study, and to great extent his commentary on this data.

The simpler of these two Government reports to understand is that which interprets the condition report in terms of an estimate of the size of the crop. Inasmuch as it is the official interpretation of the other, so long as both are made public at the same time, the condition report, from the trade point is of minor importance.

From 1915 to 1923 these reports appeared monthly, and since the law of 1924, bi-monthly, from July 1st to December 1st. The main reason for their issuance is explained in a circular of the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows:

"Reports of crop condition expressed in percentage of normal may indicate in a general way the probable yield, but as they do not include the variations in acreage it would be impracticable to forecast total production accurately from condition estimates alone. Hence, to avoid errors in the interpretation of condition estimates by those who do not have the average figures before them, the bureau converts the condition estimates into quantitative estimates of yield per acre, which, applied to the estimates acreage of a given crop, indicates the probable total production."

In other words, the board, having



computed an unintelligible estimate of condition expressed in percentage of normal yield per acre, translates this into quantitative estimate of yield per acre, then applies the estimated acreage factor and arrives at the probable total crop.

How the board obtains its acreage data and what its basis is for its calculations of condition, is explained briefly by the chairman of the crop reporting board in a letter of July 22, 1925, to Mr. Theodore H. Price, as follows:

"The crop reporting board had, as its basis for estimating acreage, the reports of actual acres this year and last on about 15,000 individual farms well distributed throughout the cotton producing areas. These reports had relation to the actual acreage on June 25 this year and last. Supplementing these reports were additional reports from approximately 22,000 farmers, giving the acreage in each crop, including cotton in 1924 and 1925. These reports were received about June 1st. In addition to these extensive data representing in the aggregate about 3 per cent of the total farm area in the cotton belt, the board had supplemental data drawn from the special inquiries on acreage of cotton and of other crops per plow in the Southeastern States; acres devoted to cotton and other crops out of every 100 acres in all crops, both of these inquiries relating to the years 1924 and 1925, respectively; and judgment figures from its different lists on the acreage of the current year compared with the acreage last year and of the acreage this year compared with the usual acreage in cotton. It also had the results of extensive field counts by its field statisticians in the different States covering thousands of miles of roads in their respective States and the frontage measurements of the proportion of the area along these roads devoted to cotton and to other crops, respectively, this year and last.

"For its report on condition, it had the judgment figures of its various lists of voluntary correspondents supplemented by the judgment figures of its State field statisticians' list of voluntary crop correspondents numbering from several hundred to several thousand in the different States, ample in all cases to give a consensus of judgment in which the element of personal deviation or bias is neutralized or reduced to within very narrow limits. No estimates of production by States were published, and we are not, therefore, prepared to quote you State figures. Figures for individual States so early in the season are subject to such considerable change according to the character of the ensuing season as to make such a figure of doubtful value. The United States figure published is also subject to considerable change, if the season should prove unusual, but the possible change in this general figure is proportionately very much less than in State figures because the gains or losses in individual States to some extent neutralize or offset one another."

Whether this explanation is sufficiently illuminating to enable you to understand how it is done, is not

of great importance. Without understanding the method we can perfectly easily test the accuracy and dependability if the results—that is of the estimates of the size of the crop.

Taking therefore the monthly forecasts during the nine years, 1915 to 1924, and comparing them with the total ginnings of each season, we have the following data expressed in thousands of bales, each 500 pounds gross weight.

Year	Forecast	Ginning	Difference	%
1915	12,381	11,192	1,189	+11
1916	14,266	11,450	2,816	+25
1917	11,633	11,302	331	+3
1918	15,327	12,041	3,286	+27
1919	10,986	11,421	-435	-4
1920	11,450	13,440	-1,990	-15
1921	8,433	7,954	479	+6
1922	11,065	9,762	1,303	+13
1923	11,412	10,128	1,284	+13
1924	12,144	13,619	-1,475	-11

It is to be noted that the forecasts of June 25th, during this ten-year period, have varied from an under estimate of 1,990,000 bales to an over estimate of 3,286,000. The range of variation has been from 27 per cent over estimate to 15 per cent under estimate. Three years out of ten the error was less than 10 per cent, but in each of those years, a greater error in the forecast appeared in at least one subsequent month. This indicates that even when the forecast in June was close to the actual crop, such approximation on June 25th was largely accidental, as shown by the greater divergencies that appeared subsequently.

The greatest under estimate on June 25th during these ten years was in the year of the second largest crop, 1920. The greatest over estimate, in percentage of final ginnings, was in the year of the third largest crop, 1918.

The most excessive divergencies, therefore, cannot be ascribed to conservatism in making estimates, because if that were true, not only would the greatest under estimate have come in a year of a large crop but the greatest over estimate would have appeared in a year of small crop.

Using the percentage in the preceding table as a basis, an estimate of an 11,000,000 bale crop on June 25th may indicate a crop ranging anywhere from 8,800,000 to 12,900,000 bales.

Year	Forecast	Total Ginning	Difference	%
1915	11,876	11,192	684	6
1916	12,916	11,450	1,466	13
1917	11,949	11,302	647	6
1918	13,619	12,041	1,578	13
1919	11,016	11,421	-405	-4
1920	12,519	13,440	-921	-7
1921	8,203	7,954	249	3
1922	11,449	9,762	1,687	17
1923	11,516	10,128	1,388	14
1924	12,351	13,619	-1,268	-9

The forecasts of July 25th range from an under estimate of 9 per cent to an over estimate of 17 per cent. This range is less extreme than that of the June 25th report, and six years out of ten the error was less than 10 per cent. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that an estimate of 11,000,000 bales on July 25th may indicate a cotton crop varying

anywhere from 9,400,000 bales to 12,000,000 bales.

#### The August 25th Forecast.

Year	Forecast	Total Ginning	Difference	%
1916	11,800	11,450	+350	+3
1917	12,499	11,302	+1,197	+11
1918	11,137	12,041	-904	-8
1919	11,230	11,421	-191	-2
1920	12,783	13,440	-657	-5
1921	7,037	7,954	-917	-12
1922	10,575	9,762	+813	+8
1923	10,788	10,128	+660	+7
1924	12,787	13,619	-832	-6

#### June 25th Forecast.

Year	Forecast	Ginning	Difference	%
1915	12,381	11,192	1,189	+11
1916	14,266	11,450	2,816	+25
1917	11,633	11,302	331	+3
1918	15,327	12,041	3,286	+27
1919	10,986	11,421	-435	-4
1920	11,450	13,440	-1,990	-15
1921	8,433	7,954	479	+6
1922	11,065	9,762	1,303	+13
1923	11,412	10,128	1,284	+13
1924	12,144	13,619	-1,475	-11

On August 25th the error in the forecasts varied from an under estimate of 12 per cent to an over estimate of 11 per cent. The error was less than 10 per cent in eight years. An estimate of an 11,000,000 bale crop on this date, nevertheless, may indicate from 10,000,000 bales to 12,500,000 bales.

#### The September 25th Forecast.

Year	Forecast	Total Ginning	Difference	%
1915	10,950	11,192	-242	-2
1916	11,637	11,450	+187	+2
1917	12,047	11,302	+745	+7
1918	11,818	12,041	-223	-2
1919	10,696	11,421	-725	-6
1920	12,123	13,440	-1,317	-10
1921	6,537	7,954	-1,417	-18
1922	10,135	9,762	+373	+4
1923	11,015	10,128	+887	+9
1924	12,499	13,619	-1,120	-8

The forecasts of September 25th ranged from an under estimate of 18 per cent to an over estimate of 9 per cent. The greatest over estimate occurred in 1923, a year in which the total crop was somewhat below the average, and the greatest under estimate occurred in the year of the smallest crop, 1921.

Applying the percentage range shown by the figures for the forecast of September 25th, an 11,000,000 bale estimate on this date may indicate an actual crop of 10,100,000 bales, a crop of 13,400,000 bales or a crop anywhere between these two limits.

#### The September 15th Forecast.

We have only this forecast for the last two years, but as it is one of

This forecast ranges from an under estimate of 8 per cent to an

under estimate of 10 per cent. The experience of only two years is hardly sufficient upon which to determine a range of error. The error in 1924 was about the same as in the estimate of October 1st; in 1925, it was twice as great.

From the foregoing it will be seen that in actual practice the range of uncertainty as to the actual outcome of an indicated 11,000,000 bale crop is as follows:

Bales	
June 25	4,100,000
July 25	2,600,000
Aug. 25	2,500,000
Sept. 25	3,200,000

The one fact which I wish to bring out, from the consideration of all these figures, is that in no instance have these interpretative estimates

been accurate. At best, now and then approximately so, yet too infrequently to be even then of use.

We now come to the condition reports, which to the ordinary mind means little or nothing, beyond a vague feeling, on comparing the condition percentage at a given date with that of the same date in previous years, that the condition reported is better or worse than usual for that particular date. Perhaps this inference is fair and reliable if carried no further, but unfortunately, it is carried further, into yield per acre estimates and then into total crop estimates. We have demonstrated that in the early part of the season, and until the harvest is well under way, the crop estimates cannot be relied upon; let us see what the record is on the yield per acre.

The normal crop of 100 per cent, to which the percentage in a condition report refers, is explained by the Department of Agriculture in the following way:

"When the farmer sows the seed in spring he knows just what the field ought to yield, and if the season is favorable he expects to harvest that yield. This expected yield is a 'full crop,' such as he has harvested in the past in favorable seasons. It

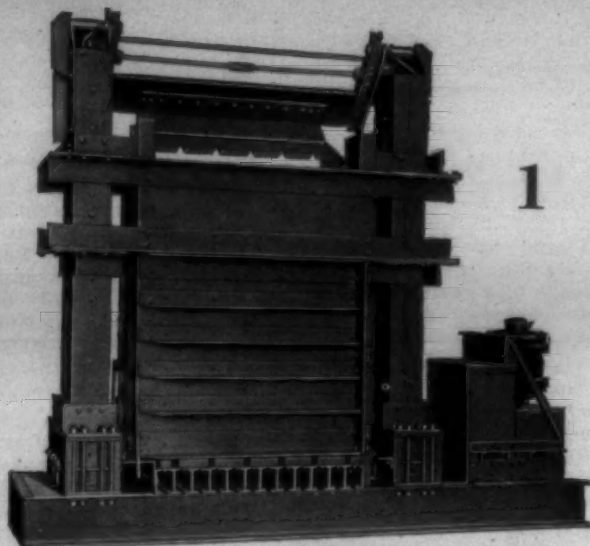
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In thousands of bales, each 500 pounds gross weight.

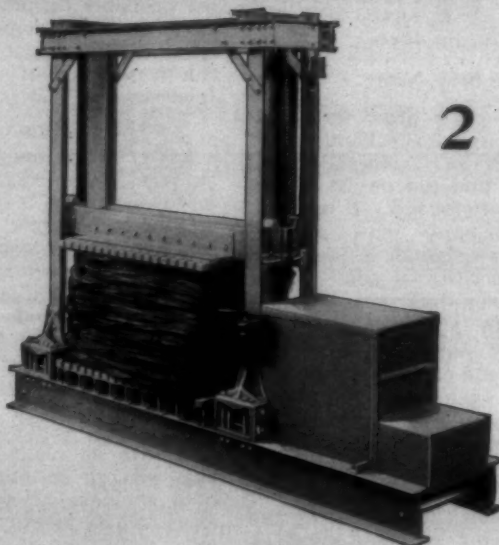
Year	Forecast	Total ginning of indicated crop Dec. 1	Difference	%
1924	12,596	13,619	-1,023	-8
1925	13,931	15,603	-1,672	-10.7



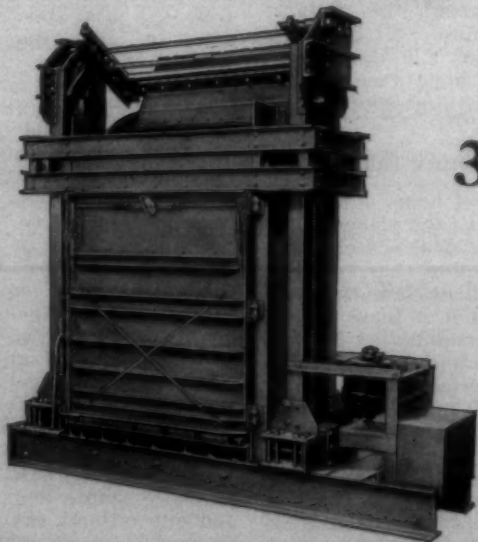
# **BALERS & POWER PRESSES**



1



2



3

## In Principle, Construction and Quality of Material—Rex Builds the Ideal Press for the Textile Industry

Once you have installed a Rex built press, you may rest with the assurance that you have the most efficient and satisfactory equipment produced.

All Rex Presses are self-contained, directly connected electric-driven units, and are furnished complete with all electric equipment ready for installation.

The three presses illustrated are described below:

### Super-Rex Waste Press

Super-Rex Presses are manufactured in all sizes running from 24" x 48" to 30" x 72", in all pressures from 100 tons up. They are particularly adaptable for the baling of cotton waste such as comber waste, noils, linters, wool, ginned cotton, rayon, etc. The Super-Rex Press is capable of producing heavier and denser bales than the usual hydraulic and does not necessitate the tremendous expense of installation and maintenance, no pits, special foundations and other alterations to the building being necessary for installation. Readily movable.

1

### Open Type Rex Cloth and Finishing Press

These presses are made in a large variety of sizes and styles, the platform sizes varying from 24" x 36" to 48" x 72" and daylight spaces ranging from 72" up. The capacities of the press range from 20 tons to 1,000 tons and is suitable for the pressing or recompressing of any material which does not require a chamber to form the bale. This style of press is also manufactured in the Rex 4-screw type for the heavier and slower baling needs. A few of the common uses for this press are cloth, bags, finishing processes, extraction, blankets, clothing, dry goods, rugs, etc.

2

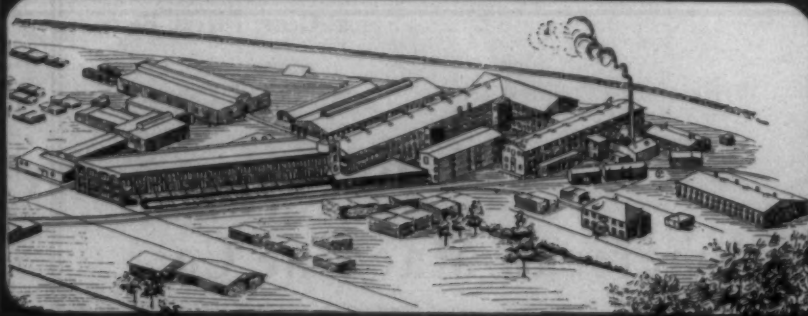
### Standard Rex Twin Screw Waste Press

These presses are commonly used in the 27" x 54" size for the purpose of baling cotton, cotton waste, wool, shoddy, yarns, mops, hair, hemp, sisal, flax, kapoc, burlap, rayon, etc. This press is made in all sizes from 20" x 36" up to 30" x 72" and any height of chamber desired. This press develops pressure amply sufficient for domestic uses.

3

Tell us your requirements. The big Rex factory is equipped to manufacture any special press required. Full particulars, prices, specifications and blue prints furnished on request. We have representatives in all principal sections of the country and can guarantee quick and complete service—and satisfaction. There is always a man on the spot to serve you!

*THE REX CREED: To make a press so good that the simple truth about it will always be adequate recommendation, and to price it so fairly that its value can never be questioned.*



**REX ENGINEERING CORPORATION**  
**CANASTOTA, N. Y.**

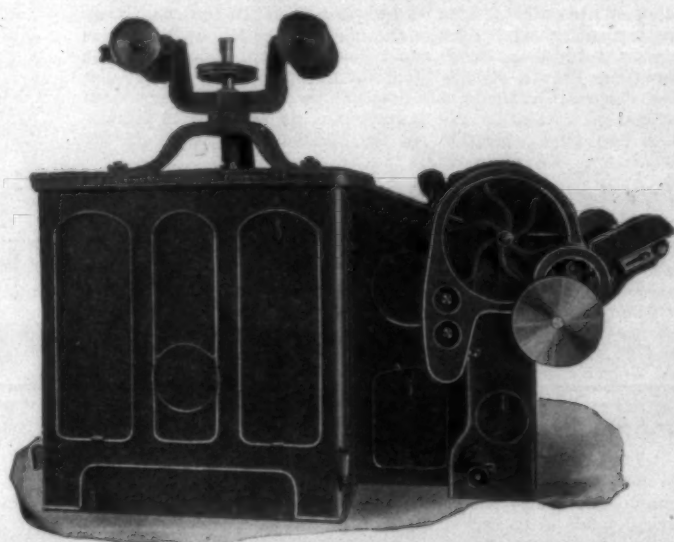




# COTTON MACHINERY

WE BUILD A COMPLETE LINE OF  
**Cotton Opening Machinery**  
INCLUDING THE  
**NEW MODEL CRIGHTON  
OPENER**

*With Cage Section and Apron Delivery*



The superior cleaning qualities of this type of Opener, for working medium and low-grade cottons, have been recognized by many of the leading cotton manufacturers in this country.

In this machine, the fibre is not subjected to the harsh treatment of beating from the Feed Rolls, and a larger percentage of foreign matter is removed from the cotton than by other methods.

Installations can be made with one, two or three Crightons in a line.

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## Recent Rayon Development

Address By S. A. Salvage President, The Viscose Company, Before National Wholesale Dry Goods Association.

THE letter of invitation I received from your executives to address this meeting, for which I wish to express my thanks and appreciation, asked me to speak on "The Recent Developments in Connection with Rayon."

The growth and development of this remarkable fibre has, in the last few years, been so spectacular, that I fear you may now expect at the close of the most prosperous year this new textile has experienced, that some startling announcement should be made of a rayon achievement or new conquest, far surpassing anything yet gone before.

No such statement can be made, and rayon, the wonder of yesterday in textile achievements, has become the commonplace standby of today, and is now as firmly established in the home and every day life of the people, that it has in a great measure been removed from the position it occupied as a sort of museum piece—as the miraculous textile contribution from the brain of man.

### The New Name.

Rayon, for years after its inception, labored under the handicap of the misnomer of "artificial silk," which would and did imply that it was a substitute for silk. It was saddled with this name "artificial silk" for years, even though it had none of the characteristics of silk.

This name implied it was something used in place of silk, and therefore any purchaser of a silk fabric must take care lest some substitution had been made, or in other words, it was a detriment and a destructive force assailing the position occupied by silk.

Fortunately, due to the basic difference between the two fibres and the discouraging of such ideas by rayon manufacturers, this fallacy, even while the fibre still bore the name of "artificial silk," gradually expired and we hope received its final quietus with the adoption of the name "rayon."

### Adjunct to Other Fibres.

Rayon, instead of being a destructive force in taking the places of, or crowding out, any of its bedfellows—silk, wool, or cotton—has, on the contrary, strengthened and widened the position of each of these by the creation of new combination fabrics, much more attractive and still within the range of price required; and I feel it may well be classed as the most constructive contribution yet offered the textile world.

Returning to my previous statement that rayon has now reached the commonplace in the decoration and comfort of the human race, I feel the time is fast approaching, if not already here, when each mercantile establishment of importance will have rayon department, such as is now conducted for silk, wool, and cotton, and I am even going further and state, that while rayon will have its own space, there will never be any marked line of separa-

tion between the large part of so-called silk, wool, cotton, or rayon goods, as rayon will be so freely used in conjunction with the other three that whatever name the department is known by, rayon, like the proverbial poor relation, will always be there.

### Domestic Output.

The figures as to the yearly output of rayon have already reached such large figures that they resemble some European war debt and mean little except by comparison but the output has already outstripped that of silk, and in the United States alone, in 1925, over 55,000,000 pounds were consumed; and the year of 1926 may easily top the previous one by 10,000,000 pounds.

Cotton is the king of textiles, and its output so far surpasses any of its companions that it is likely to retain this position indefinitely, and for this reason I state that the largest probable future development of rayon will be in some manner in connection with this, in the widening of the present use of cotton and rayon fabrics.

### Under Human Control.

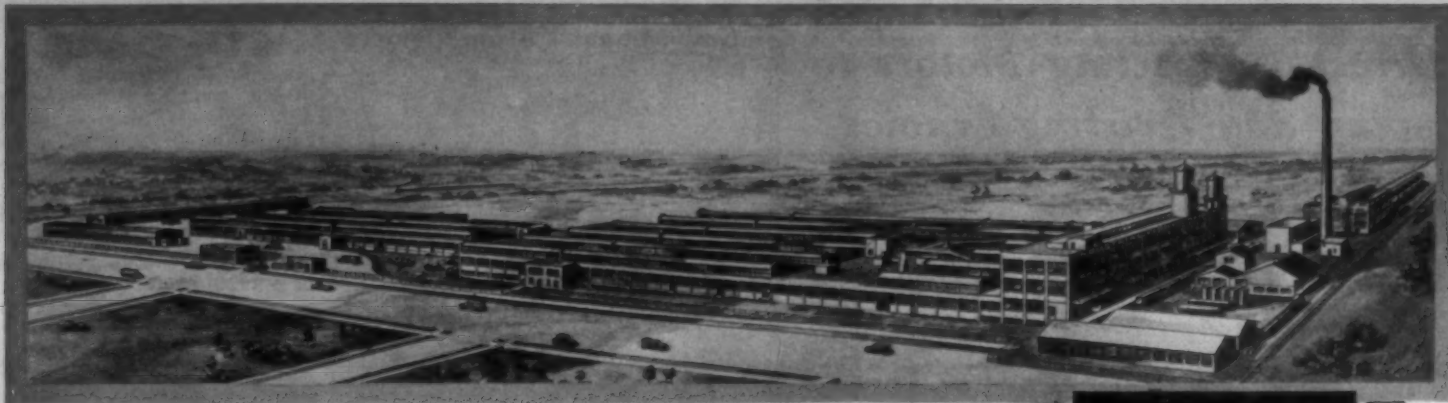
Rayon is the one textile fibre not subject to the vagaries of nature, and is, as far as is possible for such a thing to be, directly under human control, and in consequence of which no wide or sudden variations in supply or extreme fluctuation in price need be expected, and no matter how large a figure the ultimate demand for rayon may be, it will surely and in a reasonable time be met.

The two factors of stability of price and assured supply in conjunction with its ready adaptation with silk, wool, or cotton, make it in case of a shortage of any of the other three which already occurred with silk at the time of the Japanese disaster, the ideal stabilizer or balance wheel of the "Big Four" textile fibres.

The world rayon output is now so large and its uses so widely distributed that any sudden change in the basic qualities of this fibre, or any upheaval greatly affecting the output, is well nigh impossible, so from now on there may be expected a gradual increase in the poundage produced in order to meet each year's increased demand, and also a constantly advancing standard of quality which no rayon manufacturer will be able to ignore.

Rayon is no longer sitting on the door steps of the homes of the civilized world awaiting entry, but is now firmly established in the family circle, so firmly that it is beyond our power to ignore it or push it aside, and our efforts can only and best be used in seeing that it is directed to channels for the best advantage of the large buying public, and I feel it is the duty of every rayon producer, every fabric manufacturer, and every textile distributor to see that the public be acquainted only with the facts and truth in connection with this fibre, as it needs no virtues it does not possess.





*Plant of the Industrial Fibre Company recently enlarged greatly to take care of increasing demand.*

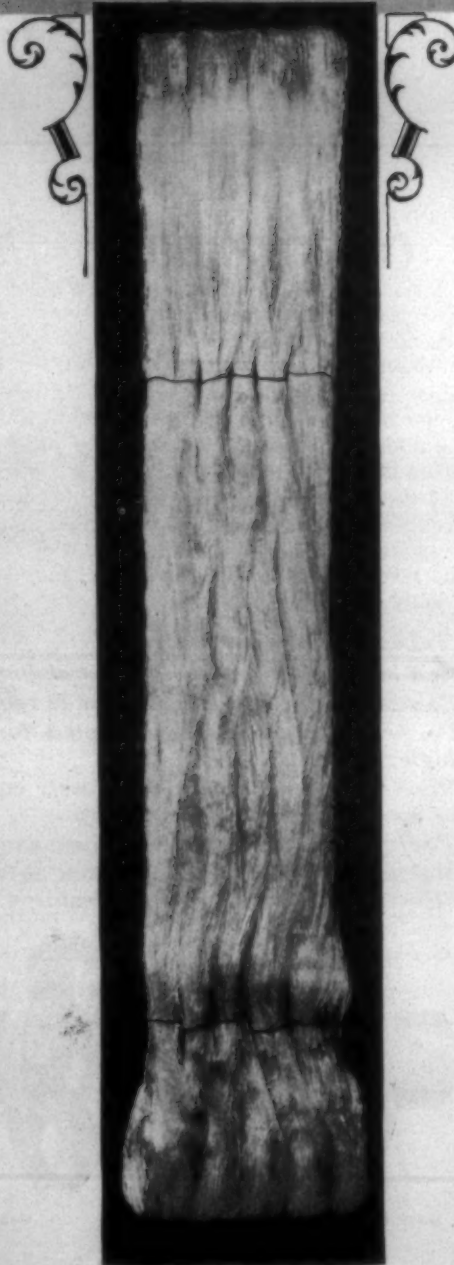
## *"Industrial"* Rayon

**T**HE growing popularity of "Industrial" Rayon is alone responsible for the recent increase in capacity of the plant, and for our plans for still further expansion.

More important still is the increase in capacity for scientific research. Nothing less than "the best rayon obtainable" will satisfy our chemists and engineers and this program necessarily called for greatly improved laboratory facilities.

We are therefore equipped to turn out not only a much larger quantity, but a much finer quality of yarn than ever before.

We look forward confidently to 1926 as a year of far greater service to our customers.

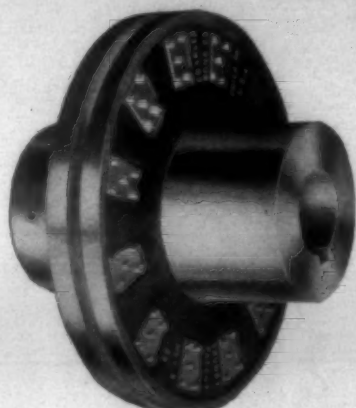


*The* INDUSTRIAL FIBRE COMPANY *Inc.*

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NEW YORK CITY

## For Direct Connecting Motors to Spinning and Twisting Frames



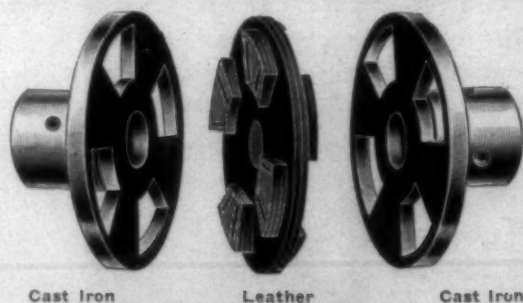
**Over 100,000 In Use**

In the old days when a textile mill needed a new coupling, an order was written up for couplings to be filled at the nearest mill supply house. In those days "couplings were couplings."

More modern practices rule today. The old "rule o' thumb" has made way for more scientific and intelligent buying. The modern textile superintendent knows too much to buy on the old theory that "one coupling is as good as another."

Service and dependability are the deciding factors in judging the merits of couplings and it is on these two points that Grundy Patent Flexible Insulated Couplings have won their wide recognition. Just analyze the seven salient features of the Grundy—and then think what a Grundy could do for you!

1. Takes care of uneven strains.
2. Self-adjustment insures perfect alignment of shafts.
3. Can be used whether insulation is required or not.
4. Perfectly balanced, and adapted for revolving at high speeds.
5. Runs in either direction; is closely connected; easy of access; practically no repairs.
6. There are no projections to cause damage.
7. Maintains a positive and silent drive; free from objectionable hammer action features.



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## Need of Changes in Government Cotton Reports

(Continued from Page 8)

is neither a maximum possible or even a bumper crop, which occurs only at rare intervals when conditions are exceedingly favorable, nor a medium or small crop grown under one or more adverse conditions. Neither is it an average crop, which rarely occurs because of the effect on the average of extremely low or extremely high yields in exceptional seasons. It is rather the typical crop represented by the average of a series of good crops, leaving out of consideration altogether the occasional bumper crop and the more or less frequent partial crop failure. This expected yield at planting time, the full crop that the farmer has in mind when he thinks of the yield he expects to harvest, or the typical crop represented by the average of good crops only, is the 'normal,' or standard adopted by this bureau for expressing condition during the growing season and yield at harvest time."

In order to test the value of the condition report as a basis for forecasting the yield per acre, we have prepared the following tables showing the relation of the condition of the crop for the same reporting date to the nine-year average of condition reported at said date, and the relation of the yield per acre each crop year to the average yield per acre for the same nine years, and the percentage of difference or error between these two relations.

The result obtained from these comparisons prior to the September condition published October 1st, seem to us as unsatisfactory as those obtained from the crop estimates, which we have already discussed.

In detail, when applied to the twenty or more States in which cotton is grown, to say nothing of the many counties in each of these States with their varying conditions

of fertility and climatic and other hazards, the problem of either determining a normal yield, or the percentage of normal the condition of the growing crop at any given date promises, involves an extensive calculation founded on a discouragingly slight and obviously unreliable basis.

The actual correlation of the data, involves a different resulting normal yield to which the percentage is to be applied each time the calculation is made. Under these circumstances the value of the percentage for purposes of comparison is not only seriously compromised, but one is further sometimes confronted with the paradox of an increasing estimated total yield, on a diminishing percentage of condition which would otherwise serve to forecast a diminishing yield per acre.

If the condition percentage is to mean anything to the trade, it must be in relation to similar percentages of condition at the same date in previous years or over a term of years. If, for example, the average condition reported for June 25th from 1916 to 1924, were 73.2 per cent, a condition of 81.1 reported by the crop reporting board as of June 25, 1916, would indicate a condition 10.7 per cent better than the average for the nine years in question and should point to a yield per acre 10.7 per cent better than the average yield for the same period. The actual yield per acre claimed for that year was only 3 per cent better than the average. Consequently, for the purpose of forecasting the yield per acre for that year, the condition estimate was misleading to the extent of 7.4 per cent. This, when applied to the estimate acreage factor, resulted in an over estimate of 2,816,000 bales, an inaccuracy of 25 per cent in the total size of the crop.

Whether this is a fair test to subject the condition reports to, I shall not undertake to say; but it seems to me that if these condition percentages have any useful meaning at all, they should be available for a test of this character.

### May Condition Report.

	% of Normal	% of Average Condition	% of Actual Yield to Average Yield.	% of Error
1916-17	77.5	109	103	+ 5.8
1917-18	69.5	97.7	105	- 7
1918-19	82.3	115.8	105	+10.3
1919-20	75.6	106	106.2	- 0.2
1920-21	82.4	87.7	117.3	-25.3
1921-22	66.0	92.8	81.8	+13.4
1922-23	69.6	97.9	92.9	+ 5.3
1923-24	71	99.9	85.9	+16.2
1924-25	65.6	92.2	103.1	-11
Average	71.1			

### July Condition Report.

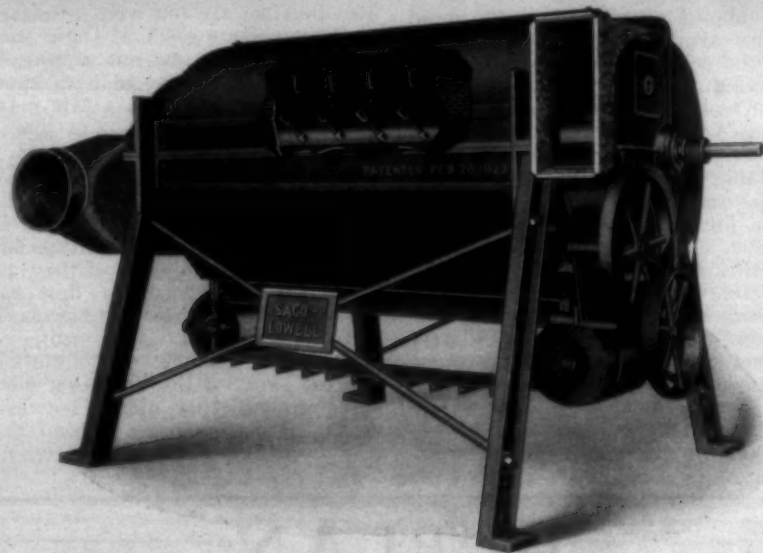
	% of Normal	% of Average Condition	% of Actual Yield to Average Yield.	% of Error
1916-17	72.3	103.7	103	+ 0.7
1917-18	70.3	100.9	105	- 3.9
1918-19	73.6	105.6	105	+ 0.5
1919-20	87.1	96.3	106.2	- 9.3
1920-21	74.1	106.3	117.3	- 9.3
1921-22	64.7	92.8	81.8	+13.4
1922-23	70.8	101.6	92.9	+ 9.3
1923-24	67.2	96.4	85.9	+12.2
1924-25	67.4	96.7	103.1	- 6.2
Average	69.7			

(Continued on Page 27)



# SACO - LOWELL

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY IN AMERICA



Saco-Lowell Horizontal Cleaner

## EVERY MILL SPINNING COTTON YARN

Should have a Horizontal Cleaner. Installed in the conveying line and needing no additional labor, it opens and cleans, in a way that no other type of machine will, all kinds of cotton, long and short staple, without the slightest damage to the fibre.

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

1824

1926

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MASONIC BUILDING  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

# A Program of Stabilization

WE hazard the statement that no farming region in this country has been called upon to face a greater or more disastrous change in the aspect of its affairs than has come to the people of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta during the past ninety days. There could have been no fairer prospect in all agricultural America than that which cheered the vision and gladdened the heart of our people at the first approach of Autumn. After four long years of conflicting hope and doubt, prosperity seemed once more within our grasp. The story of the weather disaster which has so altered our situation is to recent and too vivid to need repeating here, says an article in the Staple Cotton Review, published by the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association.

And now we too find ourselves confronted by a surplus;—a surplus for which there is no immediate demand, either at home or abroad; a surplus the enforced conversion of which into cash would mean the destruction of a ruinously large proportion of the total Delta crop produced in 1925. But we have not raised a Macedonian cry for help. We have not taken our troubles to Congress.

It is one of the articles of our faith that there is no necessary antagonism of fundamental interests between the producer and manufacturer.

We have regarded this Association somewhat in the light of an intermediary between these two necessary factors in the business of clothing mankind. Here was an opportunity to put our faith to a practical test.

In the process of working out our own salvation, stabilizing our low grade cotton at a figure above the level which meant the practical destruction of values, we adopted a very simple expedient. The foundation of the plan was to offer our services jointly to the growers who had produced this cotton and to the mills which would eventually need it. The essence of any solution of the surplus problem must be found in the carrying of the surplus, pending its economic absorption. This carrying function the Association undertook to discharge. In its discharge we would render a service to the manufacturer scarcely less valuable than that the producer.

The mills are willing to pay a fair price for what they buy. But they cannot be expected to purchase something which they do not need, particularly when that commodity is being offered at prices so confusing and contradictory as to indicate a condition of utter demoralization on the part of the seller. We thoroughly apprehended the logic of the mill situation.

What we proposed to do would

have been misunderstood and honestly misconstrued four years ago. It would have been immediately taken as a movement to artificially and unfairly put up prices on the consumer. It would have been accepted as a challenge, rather than as an offer of service, genuinely and honestly made. One of the outstanding achievements of this Association has been that of establishing close and intimate and mutually satisfactory contacts with the mills. The mills have become our friends as well as our customers. They know that they may rely absolutely upon any statement which emanates from this Association. And they know also that we are too wise to hazard the tremendous asset of their good will by any practice not absolutely fair. They know also that we know the difference between a fair price and an exorbitant one,—and that a fair price is all we shall ever ask.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce two statements which tell the whole story. Our first appeared in the Commercial Appeal, and was addressed to the producers of this low grade cotton. The other first appeared in the New Bedford Standard, and was addressed to its consumers. There is no shadow of conflicting interest between the actuating purposes of conflicting interest between the actuating purposes behind the two propositions. It is a matter of

very great satisfaction that the mills and the general cotton trade have accepted our efforts in the spirit in which they were made.

No additional legislation was necessary to any aspect of this stabilization program. The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, of New Orleans, was created in part for financing just an emergency as the present one. And we had already laid there the same foundation upon which we have based our relations with the mills a foundation of confidence, developed through continuously conservative and scrupulously careful transactions. It was not necessary to tell the Federal Farm Loan Board, at Washington, nor the President and officers of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, of New Orleans, anything about the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association. Our transactions with them have run into many millions of dollars, and have been thoroughly and mutually satisfactory. To secure a line of credit necessary in our judgement to accomplish our purposes, involved no more at the moment than an exchange of telegrams. We may say again that the foundation for the credit had already been laid.

But this Association and the mills and the Intermediate Credit Bank, combined, cannot do all that is necessary to a realization of the fullest

(Continued on Page 31)

## DUPLAN SILK CORPORATION COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

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# HOUGHTON

## "Many Great Men Were Born In February"

Sure they were!

A few words on this subject by

*Chas. E. Carpenter,*

Near Editor of

"The Houghton Line"

I HAVE frequently been accused of taking exception to some of the scientific theories advanced by professional men. But here is one to which I do not take exception and in all fairness I ought to admit it.

They claim that February is a month in which many of our greatest men were born. I admit it. I was born in February and the day after, one of the largest parades passed our house that was ever known, up to that time; and every house in our block was decorated with bunting. I was born February 21, 1863.

Of course, Christ was born in December, but what does that count with the scientists and us fellows who were ushered in in February?

Well! Be that as it may. February is a great month in the Houghton organization, because that is the month in which we hold our annual meeting and elect our president, and it is not until that annual meeting is over, that I know positively whether or not I am going to hold my job for another year.

It is also the month in which we obtain complete figures and statistics for the doings of the Houghton organization, in the year previous. Usually those figures interest me, more than my job. It has been my observation that a fellow who is continually worrying about his job, really ought to worry.

I had a peep at some of the 1925 figures, just before sitting down to write this copy, and I find that E. F. Houghton & Co. increased their sales to the textile mills in 1925, 24 per cent and to the cotton mills, 31 per

cent. This is due mostly to the substantial increase in the sales of HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER.

That's not so bad, but it ought to have been better. Of course, the worsted men had no bonanza in 1925 and that hurt our sales, as our trade among the worsted mills is quite substantial.

I have not the statistics as to the gain made in the South, in the sale of Houghton Products during 1925, but I know in a general way that it was most substantial.

So I want to take advantage of this birthday month to express, on behalf of our organization and myself, our keen appreciation for the magnificent reception which the Southern industries have given to the Houghton Men, and the faith they have shown in the House of Houghton by their adoption of Houghton Products.

I only wish that circumstances would permit my shaking every one of the Houghton customers by the hand and making this acknowledgment in person.

I assure you, however, that it is the intention of the entire Houghton organization that this appreciation will be shown by something more than mere words—by improved service and better products, wheresoever possible.

Incidentally, it might be remembered that E. F. Houghton & Co. commenced business in February 1865, the first entry on the books being made on February 1st of that year.

Of course, there are greater successes in the business World than Houghton, but we have not done so damned badly at that.

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AND ALL OVER THE WORLD

*Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry*



# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Answer to Mr. Filling.

Editor:

I note that Mr. Filling wants to know the cause of filling slubbing off in weaving. That is a minor trouble that all of us have had and is very easily stopped. All he has to do is to change his lay gear, or train drive, faster and lengthen the stroke about three sixteenths of an inch. If he will notice on the first change of his trains, he will find the filling piling up on top of each layer for the shorter the stroke, the easier it is to slub off and kink at the loom.

J. E. K.

## Bringing Twine Back to Single Yarn

Editor:

Can twine and plied twisted yarns and cards be reduced to single yarns again? We have a number of odd twines and plied goods which we cannot sell as such. They are made of good yarns, and if we could reduce them to single yarns again, we could sell the yarns. Will some experts please advise us? C. Q. P.

## What Breaks the Ends.

Editor:

I am a fairly good mill man, and want to make myself as valuable to my company as possible. Just now I am making a special study of what breaks the ends down on spinning frames. I am following this up so that I can apply whatever remedies as possible to improve the work. As no one man knows it all, I would like to hear from other mill men regarding what it is that breaks the ends down. I will be glad to receive this information through your question clearing house.

Up and Down.

## Answer to Long Draft.

Editor:

In answer to Long Draft in January 21st issue: Where long draft is used in a good many mills due to scarcity of card room machinery, I don't think any man should have over 11.00 draft on warp yarns with strict good middling one-inch staple cotton. Long draft makes weak yarn and weak cloth, also uneven yarn, bad running work, more waste. This means in the long run more loss to the company than just a little additional machinery to overcome those troubles. No, long draft is not practical a nuisance to any mill.

L. P. B.

## Answer to "Future."

Editor:

Answering Future, regarding the life of card clothing. This is a very interesting question, but, like many other technical manufacturing ques-

*The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.*

*The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.*

*The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.*

*You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.*

tions, much must be taken into consideration.

In England, among first class mills, card clothing is not considered worth using after an average life of less than ten years. In the United States, card clothing is considered good for 12 to 15 years among leading mills. However, there is more card clothing in use among our mills which is over twenty years old rather than less. Some clothing is still in use and giving fairly good service which is over 30 years old.

After all has been said, the actual working life of card clothing depends upon the various conditions under which it is subject, as follows:

1. The care it has received other than by grinding.
2. The care with which it has been ground.
3. The class of cotton used.
4. Operating single or double shift.
5. The setting of the card.
6. Size of the wire.
7. Climatic conditions.
8. How often stripped.
9. Machine or hand stripped.
10. Expertness of clothing the cards.
11. Oiled or non-oiled raw cotton used.
12. Quality of the clothing.

Trusting your question has been answered as well as you could wish, I will sign myself Little Carder.

## Answer to Information.

Editor:

In answer to "Information" in a recent issue of the Textile Bulletin, it seems that Information is having more trouble with uneven, or thin places, in his roving than he is with roller setting. The setting of rollers has a great deal to do with thick and thin places in roving, but getting your rollers set properly is not a cure-all by any means. If the front and back rollers of slubbers, intermediates and fly frames are not oiled properly that will cause thick and thin places in the roving. I will give Information a list of all of our roller settings and a few suggestions.

On our cards we are producing a 45 grain sliver and on our finish drawing we are producing a 52 grain sliver and the draft on both front and back drawing is so arranged to produce the desired 52 grain sliver. On our back and front drawing the rollers are not alike. Between the first and second roll we set to 1 1/4 inches. Between the second and third rolls we set to 1 7-16 inches. Our slubber rolls are 1-16 of an inch smaller in diameter than Information's, as ours are 1 3-16 inches, and between the first and second rolls we set to 1 1/4 inches, and between second and third we set to 15-16 inches. Our intermediate rolls are the same size in diameter as our slubber rolls, and we set between the first and second 1 3-16 inches, and between the second and third we set to 1 5-16 inches. Our fine frame rollers are of the same size as Information's, and we set them for one-inch staple cotton as close as we possibly can without causing hard ends to show up on the frames. On our fine frames we set between first and second rolls to 1 1/4 inches and between second and third we set to 1 3-16 inches.

Our cotton we are running now is known as an "all inch" staple and we spin from this 22s to 48s with a variation in spinning room around 8 per cent, and our variation in card room around 7 per cent as standard. I would say that 1 1/4 inch front rollers on slubbers and intermediate rollers are a trifle too large for making roving to spin from 30s to 40s out of one-inch cotton, as it will be impossible to set these rollers as close as they should be set to make even roving on these two processes and if the roving is uneven when it reaches the fine frame it is too late to try to even it up there. Information may look over his pickers, cards and drawing frames other than the setting of rollers.

Willing.

## Answer to G. B.

Editor:

In answer to the question by G. B. on the life of cotton harness, will say that the life of loom cotton harness depends, like many other things, upon the following consid-

erations: The quality purchased, the care of same, the work in process.

It does not pay to buy second rate cotton harness. The best grade is the cheapest in the end. A poor grade of cotton harness will not last very long under any conditions. When harnesses are purchased that are made of well balanced harness twine, and made of good cotton, and which are expertly put together and properly varnished, they will last a long time if well taken care of all of the time. What is meant by taking good care of cotton harnesses is to be careful not to strain them on the looms. The pull, up and down, should be evenly distributed. The harnesses should be set straight and not rub against anything. Oil must not drip on them from the harness rollers. The harness twine should be of the right size and strength for the work to be done. Fine harness is not strong enough for heavy work.

Again, when the harnesses are put away for safe keeping, much should be considered. They should be hung in a clean dry place where there is no sudden atmospheric changes. Dampness will mildew cotton harness. They should not be stood in slasher rooms nor over boiler rooms nor where they would be exposed to much heat. This will welt the varnish or rather soften it and cause it to run and make bare spots on the eye strands. Dry rot will also be caused.

Another evil, is, to hang them up promiscuously. They should be suspended by kinds, so that when a particular kind is sought, it will not be necessary to handle and rehandle them. Harnesses are much injured by too much rehandling.

On the looms, the cams should be set so that there shall not be sudden jerking nor straining. The movement should be as easy as possible on the harnesses.

With careful attention to details regarding the use of cotton harnesses they will last several years, depending upon the ever changing conditions involved. What might last a year in one place, might last over five years elsewhere.

Weaver.

## Answer to Mr. Filling.

Editor:

I note "Mr. Filling" asks a question regarding filling slubbing off while weaving. I would like to advise him that there are possibly several ways by which he can prevent the yarn slubbing off.

I would speed up the ring rail, as it is now moving to slow. This crosses the end more often and helps hold the rings of filling in place on the bobbin.

He should also make the ring rail move up the traverse slowly, but make it run down fast. This causes the ring rail to drop quickly when



it has reached the top of the traverse and binds the ring of yarn in place on the nose of the yarn build.

Lengthen the traverse so that there will be nearly two inches of traverse. Put on as heavy a traveler as the yarn will stand. Do not fill the bobbin too big around. Sand paper the bobbins a little. Tell the weaver to reduce the power on his picker sticks as much as he can. See that the weaver has easy gripping shuttle binders. If the power on the picker stick is needlessly high, or the shuttle binders allow the shuttles to fly home with a bang, no wonder good filling slubs off.

Do not have too much taper on the empty bobbin barrel. Have the filling bobbins stepped off by heading instead of by tiny grooves. Age or condition the filling well.

Charleson.

### Dyeing Rayon With Vat Colors

The following is an address prepared by M. T. Johnson, of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., for the meeting in Burlington of the Southern Section of the American Society of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Mr. Johnson was prevented from attending the meeting and the paper was read by R. H. Southern.

"There has been much said and written on this subject, and a major portion of it based on laboratory dyeings, which is not practical in

mill dye plants. The difference in water will alter the shades, therefore each dye house will have their own problems to solve. The following results have been taken from actual working condition in dyeing rayon in lots ranging in weight from four pounds to 220 pounds:

"The vat or machine to be used should have all smooth surfaces that come in contact with the rayon. Rough edges or surfaces will break the small filaments and cause trouble and waste in the mill processing. The vat should have a circulating system to keep the dye agitated during the dyeing process. The pump should have a discharge capacity to circulate the whole volume in the vat in three to five minutes. That is, a vat in which 220 pounds of rayon is to be dyed should have a capacity of 600 gallons and the pump should have a discharge capacity of 50 gallons per minute.

"The skeins are hung on smooth surface sticks and ample space should be left between skeins to avoid overlapping in the dyeing process.

"The dyes are selected to give the shade desired and reduced with the proper amount of caustic soda and hydrosulphite. The following should be added to vat before dye:

"Four per cent glue.  
"Two per cent sulphonated oil.  
"Three per cent formopon-sulphoxylate of sodium formaldehyde.  
"Two per cent caustic soda.  
"Two per cent hydrosulphite.  
"This is well circulated with the

proper amount of water. The skeins are entered and given a couple of turns. The dye is added and the skeins turned continuously for the first 10 minutes to secure even dyeing throughout the lot. The bath is frequently tested to see if sufficient hydrosulphite is present to keep the dye well reduced. The material is dyed cold, as heat tends to drive the dye on too fast and causes unevenness in shade. The length of time required for the dyeing depends on the depth of shades, the light shades requiring less time than the heavier ones.

"While the dye is running out of vat the skeins should be turned frequently to prevent having one end of the skeins heavier in shade than the other. The oxidation bath is heated from 130 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, using sodium perborate as an oxidizing agent.

"The next bath is the soap, which is heated to 80 degrees to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and then given a cold rinse. The skeins are extracted in cloths to prevent the skeins being damaged by the current of air generated by a revolving basket. The skeins are given a good dressing by hand and hung up to dry. The temperature of the drying room should be warm enough to dry the rayon without using a force draft. After the skeins are dry, they are graded according to shade, for every batch will have a few skeins that are off shade. By the grading process each shade is separated in lots and can be used without incurring any waste."

### Pacific Mills Pass Quarterly Dividend

Boston, Feb. 1.—A protracted period of depression in the New England cotton manufacturing industry was given as the reason for the action of directors of the Pacific Mills in passing the quarterly dividend.

The Pacific Mills, one of the largest textile companies in the world, paid three months ago a dividend of 75 cents a share. In 1921 and 1922 the stock paid quarterly dividends of \$3 a share, or \$12 per annum, and thereafter up to a year ago \$1.50 quarterly.

Edward Farnham Breen, treasurer, in his report to the directors, said the loss occurred during the summer months.

The Pacific Mills manufactures both worsted and cotton cloth. More than 40 per-cent of the cotton spindles and looms are located in the South.

The report said that with the exception of the Lawrence Cotton Mills, the plants of the cotton department are operating practically at full capacity with some overtime and are sold ahead for four weeks.

### Man Electrocuted in Linn Mill.

While oiling a motor in the Linn Mills, Landis, N. C., Wright Waller caught his arm in the machinery and was electrocuted, dying instantly.

Mr. Waller had been a resident of Kannapolis for about 12 months.

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## South Spent \$50,000,000 To Expand Mills in 1925

**D**ESPITE the depression in the cotton goods market, and other unfavorable conditions in the industry Southern textile mills have made gratifying progress, and reports received by G. L. Miller & Co., investment bankers, indicate that in 1925, new mills were constructed, or announced for immediate erection, and old mills expanded, at a total cost of approximately \$50,000,000. These new plants will increase the spindles of the Southern district by 367,352 with a corresponding increase of looms.

"Several prominent features are to be noted in connection with the textile developments of 1925," said the survey by G. L. Miller & Co. "The first of these is the predominance of rayon mills in the totals announced. It is a most unusual situation to find this practically new industry occupying such a prominent place in a section which is supposedly given over entirely to cotton.

"Four huge plants were either finished or placed under construction at a cost of \$18,000,000. The ultimate cost of these plants will probably be \$40,000,000. Two of these belong to the Viscose corporation. The already large mills of this company at Roanoke are being enlarged by the addition of five large buildings and corresponding machinery, one of the buildings to be 1,000 feet in length.

"The second plant of the company is under construction at Parkersburg, W. Va., where \$5,000,000 is being spent on the first unit of a giant

plant which eventually will be more than twice this size.

### The DuPont Plant.

"The first unit of the big DuPont rayon development at Old Hickory, near Nashville, Tenn., was completed and placed in operation. Immediately work was started on a second unit, the two to cost a total of \$6,000,000. Employment is given to 3,000 operatives, and the monthly production will be 800,000 pounds per month.

"Still another Tennessee rayon plant was placed under way when the American Bemberg Co., after careful survey of the country, chose Elizabethton, near Johnson City, as the site for its new plant. This is to have a first unit costing 2,000,000, although the program now outlined will call for \$10,000,000 ultimately. The daily capacity of the first unit will be 6,000 pounds daily. Employment will be given to 1,500 operatives.

"Another interesting development of the year is the gradual accumulation of small silk mills in the Southern States. None of these at present is projected on a large scale, and the total investment of the six plants announced is less than \$2,000,000; but the very fact that they are being built at several points in the Southwestern textile zone is proof that there is a tendency in this direction, to take advantage of favorable manufacturing and labor conditions.

"A most interesting variant of the usual cotton mill in this section is the Gloria Textile Mill, at Johnson City, Tenn., which has brought its new plant into the production of corduroys, silks and fustians.

"The third notable development of the year is the predominance of Northern interests in the new work under way are announced. The tendency of Northern mills either to buy existing Southern plants or to build new ones, removing machinery from them from old plants in New England, has been observed in past surveys. This movement is now at its peak.

"B. C. Edgar, vice president of the Tennessee Electric Power Co., is quoted in the Manufacturers Record as saying that during the past two years, \$100,000,000 of eastern capital has entered the Southern field. This statement can be readily proved.

"The Gloria Mills, referred to above, has its home office at Williamston, Mass. The Borden Mills, which finished an 88,000 spindle mill at Kingsport, Tenn., during the year, moved its machinery from Fall River. The Pepperell Mills, began a \$1,000,000 plant in Opelika, Ala., moving 25,000 spindles and 608 looms from Biddeford, Me. The Brighton Mills, of Passaic, N. J., began the erection of a mill of similar size and equipment at Rome, Ga. The Appleton Co., Lowell, Mass., purchased the Brogon Mills, of

Anderson, S. C., and is planning a \$1,000,000 extension. The West Boylston Manufacturing Co., of Easthampton, Mass., of Dalton, Ga., is erecting a new \$1,000,000 mill there. The Beacon Manufacturing Co., of New Biddeford, Mass., finished a blanket mill at Swannanoa, N. C., during the year.

"This list can be extended indefinitely. It shows clearly that the Southeast has very nearly cornered the cotton textile industry, and that manufacturers in other sections are admitting the fact. In another 10 years, the proportion of textile mills in the Southern area will be overwhelming. As it is, the Southern mills are absorbing by far the majority of raw cotton in the United States.

"For the year ending July 31, 1925, Southern mills consumed 4,218,611 bales, while other mills consumed but 1,972,738. During the past 25 years, the South gained 178 per cent in cotton consumption, while all other mills decreased 16 per cent. During this same period, the active spindles in Southern mills increased 279 per cent, to 16,575,778, while the rest of the country only gained a half of one per cent, to 15,184,818.

### Southern Capital Active.

"While Eastern capitalists have secured ownership of many valuable properties in this section, Southern capital has not been idle. Scarcely had the sale of the Brogon Mills



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been announced than the formation of a company of local men in Anderson for the erection of a \$200,000 mill became known.

"The largest mill to be announced during the year is the latest unit in the Cannon group at Kannapolis, which is to be erected at a cost of \$2,000,000. It will contain 50,000 spindles and will add its capacity to the making of the famous Cannon towels. This plant is already the largest producer of towels in the world. When the new mill is completed, the entire group, numbering seven mills, will have a total installation of 180,000 spindles, making it one of the largest in the South.

"The Muscogee Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ga., is erecting an addition at an expenditure of \$500,000, to give increased weaving and other facilities. The Callaway interests at LaGrange, Ga., are erecting a carpet mill and a new spinning mill. Numerous smaller plants, such as the Ora Cotton Mills and the Shelby Cloth Mills, of Shelby, N. C., and Yarbrough Mills at Durham, N. C., the Tellico Cotton Mills, of Tellico Plains, Tenn., and others are organized and erected by local business interests.

"The leading developments of the Southwestern textile area center around the erection of a \$1,150,000 mill at Fort Worth, the announcement of a \$500,000 textile company at Bowie, Tex.; additions amounting to \$300,000 to the Sand Springs Mills in Oklahoma; the beginning of

operations in the Pine Bluff Mills at Pine Bluff, Ark., and the purchase of the Page Cotton Mills, of Tulsa, Okla., by C. R. Miller, who put the plant into operation.

"Clothing finishing mills, once a rarity in the Southern zone, are now becoming quite common. The erection of several large plants of this character swelled the totals for 1925. Prominent among them are the Sayles Finishing Plants, of Swannanoa, N. C., costing \$2,000,000; the National Yarn Processing Co., erecting a \$600,000 plant at Rossville, Ga., near Chattanooga, and the Franklin Process Co., of Chattanooga, a \$300,000 investment.

### Spinners Meeting

Preparations have been completed for the meeting of the Spinners Section of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Textile School of the North Carolina State College, in Raleigh, on February 5.

The morning session will open at 10 o'clock, with Carl H. Harris, chairman of the section, presiding.

The discussion will be based upon a questionnaire recently sent to a large number of spinners and superintendents. It is expected that the major portion of the discussion will be devoted to fine yarn spinning.

F. Gordon Cobb, secretary of the Southern Textile Association has

announced that the association has made arrangements with the American Society of Testing Materials to work in conjunction with the society in setting up standards for textiles. It is hoped that at this spinners meeting work of establishing tentative standards will be gotten under way. It is planned to begin with such items as spindle speed, twist per inch, draft and breaking strength for print cloth numbers using American 1-inch cotton.

The program at Raleigh will consist of a morning session, the usual luncheon and an afternoon session.

### Georgia Association To Meet

Preliminary plans for the spring meetings of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia are now under way. It is announced by Robert W. Philip, associate editor of Cotton, who is secretary of the association that this meeting will be held at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, March the 9th. The subjects of opening, mixing, picking, carding and spinning will be discussed upon the basis of a questionnaire to be sent to all superintendents in Georgia. Superintendents and overseers from Georgia mills comprise the membership, and in addition to these, an attendance of visiting operating executives from neighboring States is expected.

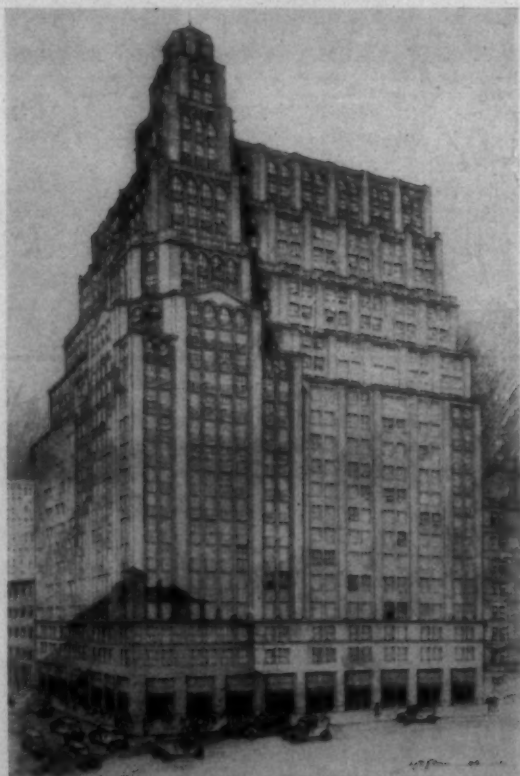
George A. Franklin, superintendent, Sibley Manufacturing Company, Augusta, is General Chairman of the association. John S. Bachman, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., is Vice-General Chairman. The committee in charge of the discussion for the March meeting includes the following men:

F. E. Heymer, superintendent, Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; D. G. Reid, superintendent, New England Southern Mills, Hogansville, Ga.; E. B. Wise, superintendent, Martel Manufacturing Company, Egan, Ga.; A. E. Massey, superintendent Thomaston, Ga.; Cotton Mills; Frank S. Dennis, manager and superintendent, Consolidated Textile Corporation, LaFayette, Ga.; R. A. Field, general superintendent, Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.; and R. O. Maupin, superintendent James White Cotton Mills, Athens, Ga.

Following the experiment successfully tried out at the fall meeting in 1925, it is announced that only one session will be held, beginning at 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 9th and continue until the luncheon at 1 o'clock. Following the luncheon there will be no afternoon session.

A member of the executive committee to succeed D. W. Anderson of New Holland, Ga., will be elected at the luncheon at this meeting.

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## Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

By D. A. Tompkins.

Copy Revised for Third Edition.

(Continued From Last Week)

Plain Loom Gearing.—Fig. 50.—LETTERING.

- A Crank Shaft.
- B Connecting Rod.
- C Lay.
- D Gear on Crank Shaft.
- E Gear on Cam Shaft.
- F Cam Shaft.
- G Pick Cam.
- H Pick Ball.
- J Pick Shaft.
- K Wooden Connector.
- L Pick Stick.
- M Parallel Motion.
- N Cut Roll (or Cloth Roll.)
- P Sand Roll.
- Q Sand Roll Gear.
- R Pick Gear.
- S Take up Ratchet.

248. The primary motion on a loom is the crank shaft. The driving pulley is on this shaft, and hence its movements are uniform. All adjustments in the movement of the various parts of the loom must be made with reference to crank shaft. It is called crank-shaft because it carries cranks, which by means of connecting rods give the lay a reciprocating motion to and from the breast-beam. The throw of crank is made to give a movement of 5 or 6 inches at the point where reed is carried. The connecting rod is about 10 inches long, and made of wood. The bearings at each end, where it connects with crank and with pin on lay respectively, are made by bending a piece of thin iron around crank or pin and bolting it through the wood, thus making a bearing with 3 sides iron and 1 side wood. Leather is often used in place of iron to

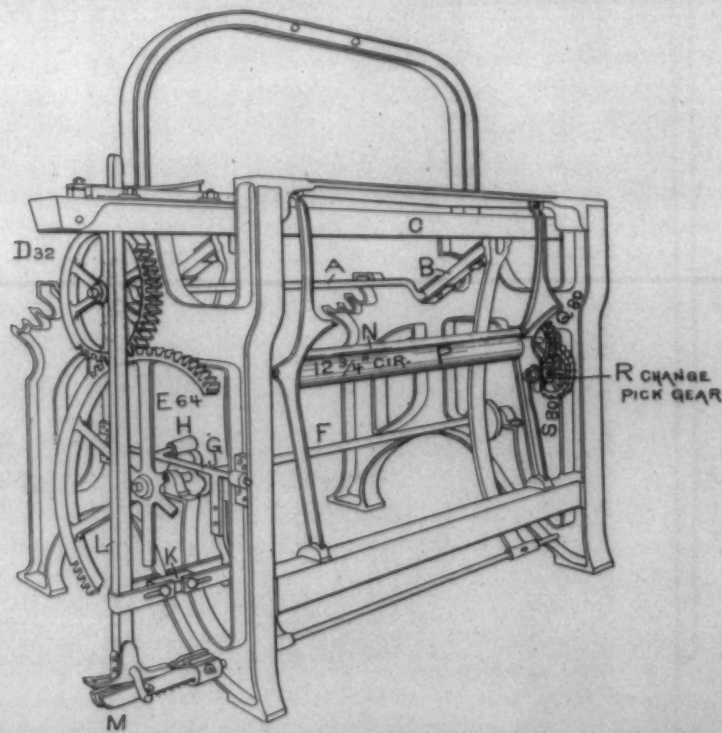


Fig. 50. Plain Loom Gearing.



make this connection. Leather has the advantage of allowing quick adjustment for wear, and easy replacement in case of damage. Its disadvantage is in wearing the crank by reason of catching grit so easily and holding it. Perhaps the reason leather was ever used is that the old hand loom, in the absence of means for making and repairing iron parts, was principally connected up with leather straps.

249. The lay is made of wood about 4 inches wide and 5 inches high and (for a 40-inch loom) 7 feet long. It is supported on two wooden or iron "swords," attached to a rock shaft at bottom of loom, all so arranged that lay may have free motion, using this rock shaft as a pivot.

On top of lay is the race plate, sometimes iron and sometimes wood. This forms a bottom for lower shed of warp to rest on while shuttle is passing through. If it is made of good close grained wood, such as maple, which is not liable to splinter, it is preferable to iron. The back edge of race plate forms one side of a groove to hold bottom of reed. The other side is hollowed out of the lay itself. Top of reed is held down tight by reed cap, which is a separate piece of wood. Reed cap is fastened to iron stands at each end, by thumb-screws. The iron stands are fastened down to lay. Reed cap carries the shuttle guard. Shuttle guard is an iron rod about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter attached about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in front of and parallel to reed cap. It serves to keep shuttle from accidentally flying out of place. Shuttle, in passing through warp shed, is thus guided on bottom by race plate, on the back by reed, and guarded (though not guided) on top and somewhat in front by shuttle guard.

The lay, being about 7 feet long, projects  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet beyond each end of loom. In this projection (at each end) is a vertical slot, through which picker stick projects to drive shuttle.

250. Shuttle box is formed by a front binder of iron in front of slot, and a back binder behind the slot. Both binders are adjustable on the top of lay. Back binder is sometimes of wood. For some reason, all Southern weavers prefer iron. Back binder is pivoted at outer end, while inner end is kept pressed toward the front by a finger behind it, connected with a spring. When shuttle is driven into shuttle box, the back binder is forced open against the spring. Pressure of spring on binder holds shuttle and prevents a rebound. This movable binder is sometimes called the "swell." On some looms the swell forms front of shuttle box instead of back.

On the crank shaft (sometimes on one end, and sometimes on the other) is a gear which drives another gear of twice its size on the cam shaft below. Cam shaft carries 2 cams for the 2 treadles to operate the harness. It also carries 2 cams to drive the picker sticks, 1 cam or eccentric to operate take-up motion, and 1 cam to operate a stop motion. These came are all adjustable, and are set to perform their various functions with definite reference to position of crank on crank shaft.

251. Theoretically, the best time for shuttle to be thrown through warp shed is when the lay is at its farthest distance from the breast beam (and fell of cloth). At this point, the cranks are said to be at "back centre." At the time shuttle is passing through, the shed should be at its widest opening. Therefore the harness cams should be so that one harness is down at its lowest point when crank is at back centre. Picking cams must be set so that they will throw the shuttle through at time of greatest opening of shed. But, as shuttle requires some time to pass through, the pick cam must strike before the cranks reach back centre, in order that shuttle may be

(Continued on Page 28)



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
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Published Every Thursday By

**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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## Will The Old Story Repeat?

**I**n a dry goods report from New York last week we note the following:

With mills producing at a high rate in many Southern and New England centers, merchants are inclined to believe that the output is running ahead of consumption.

It is the old, old story that is always put out by the buyers of cotton goods in their effort to scare the cotton mills into accepting lower prices.

It has in the past been worked very successfully because nobody knew definitely whether or not goods were accumulating but, thanks to the diplomacy, tact and untiring efforts of W. J. Vereen, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, cotton goods stocks and orders are now reported to a central agency in New York, and there is no reason why any mill should not know whether or not stocks of their kind of goods are accumulating.

We do not believe the statement made in the dry goods report quoted above, although there will undoubtedly be periods during which orders will not keep pace with production.

We do know that on one construction the September 1st report showed stocks of over 10,000,000 yards with orders only 1,400,000 yards, whereas the January 1, 1926, report showed the position reversed with 9,000,000 yards on order and stocks less than 1,000,000 yards.

Six months ago there were very large stocks of goods held by Southern cotton mills, whereas today stocks are, on most constructions, almost negligible and are greatly

exceeded by the orders on the mill books.

Such a reversal of position could only be the result of sales, during the past few months, being greatly in excess of production.

It may be that on some constructions, the statistical position is not quite as strong as on January 1st, but there is no reason to be alarmed or reduce prices because of any small variation.

We sincerely hope that the policy of stocking goods has passed and that never again will the Southern mills accumulate goods as they have in the past.

Mr. Vereen and his associates have, through the co-operation of the leading commission houses, made it possible for every mill, who is tempted to accumulate goods, to have a weekly picture of the accumulation of similar construction goods by other mills.

The cotton mill operatives of the South have suffered far more from the accumulation of goods than they have ever suffered by the prompt shut down of mills in order to avoid accumulations, because accumulations have been a weight upon the market for months, and even for years, and in the end have meant long periods of idleness and oftentimes wage reductions.

The cotton mill operatives of the South have never had any greater enemy than the man who has continued to operate his machinery while stocking goods in order to give them employment.

When goods are accumulating or can not be sold except at a loss there is only one thing to do and that is to cease operations and to cease quickly.

We do not believe that there is any cause for alarm now, in spite

of the buyers' propaganda, but it is nevertheless worth while to discuss what should and must be the future policy of Southern mills relative to the accumulation of goods.

## Belmont Profits

**T**HERE has been much comment during recent weeks as a result of the recent meetings of the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills at Belmont, N. C., and the uniform manner in which they showed profits for the past year.

The net profits, that is, the profits after allowing for depreciation, are reported to have been as follows:

*Climax Spinning Co.	\$102,000
*Majestic Mfg. Co.	113,000
Stowe Spinning Co.	128,000
Linford Mills	136,000
Sterling Spinning Co.	75,000
Acme Spinning Co.	156,000
Crescent Spinning Co.	50,000
Perfection Spinning Co.	115,000

\*Year ended Oct. 1st.

The Chronicle Mill and National Yarn mills do not have their annual meetings until April, but it is understood that their earnings are in proportion to the above.

The China Grove Cotton Mills, at China Grove, and the Rowan Mill, at Salisbury, which are also under the Lineberger-Stowe management, did equally as well.

At a time when most yarn mills are having to say "before depreciation" in order to show any profit whatever the "net" profits of the Lineberger-Stowe group of mills are remarkable, and yet it is a well known fact that they always make a good showing.

"How do they do it?" is the question heard on all sides, but which has never been fully answered.

A. C. Lineberger is recognized as an unusually able business man and manufacturer and his two assistants, J. P. and R. L. Stowe, rank very high. They have also trained an active set of young men in the principles that have made for their success.

The Lineberger - Stowe group make high quality yarns and instead of delivering their product to speculators, sell direct to select customers.

In an industry so badly depressed as the yarn manufacturing industry of the South, it is refreshing to find an oasis such as Belmont and to realize the results that can be obtained under certain conditions and systems.

## Fertilizer Sales

**A**T a meeting of fertilizer salesmen in Charlotte last week it was estimated that the fertilizer sales in South Carolina would be the same as last year and those in North Carolina would be greater, the estimate for the two States being \$53,000,000, which is a record breaking amount.

The prospective purchase of fertilizer bears a distinct relation to the probable cotton acreage and the above does not seem to imply any reduction in cotton acreage.

It is also interesting to note that, according to a statement made at

the conference in Charlotte, more than one-fourth of the fertilizer used in the United States is sold in the two Carolinas.

## Presbyterians Not Responsible

**F**OLLOWING our recent editorial, "Up to the Presbyterians," J. D. Moore, superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mills, wrote to the editor of the Presbyterian Survey and the following is an extract from their reply:

I am very sorry that the article (Children of the Cotton Mills) slipped into the columns of the "Survey," as we are fully aware that the management of our cotton mills are doing much for the people who work in them. The article was clipped from another magazine by one of our associates, and we have never been able to trace it down and find just the source from which it came. Dr. Dobbins wrote me that it had been clipped by one of his associates and he thought it came from the "Survey." I immediately wrote him that it did appear in our magazine, and perhaps was clipped from it, and at the same time I sent him a copy of our public apology.

The following also appeared in the Missionary Survey:

## AN APOLOGY

In the the August number of the Missionary Survey, a program for Juniors was published which was designed to arouse sympathy for children employed in Southern cotton mills. It pictured the mill owners as heartless, mercenary wretches who were working helpless children ten to twelve hours a day, and paying two dollars per week to young girls who worked twelve per day. The article was copied from a child welfare magazine, and its unfairness and unjust charges were not caught and deleted as should have been done. The article in question should not have been published, and the publishers wish to make this public apology for inadvertently doing an injustice to a great industry in the South.

The owners and operators of the cotton mills of the South as a class are observing the laws, State and National, which regulate the employment of children in industry, and in many instance they are going far beyond the requirements of the law in looking after the physical and moral welfare of their employees. We hope to publish in an early issue of the "Survey" a story of some of the fine pieces of welfare work that are being done in the cotton mill towns of the South.

R. E. MAGILL, Publisher.

It appears from this that the article by Mrs. Moffitt Rhodes, which so grossly misrepresented Southern cotton mill conditions, appeared in a child welfare magazine and it therefore undoubtedly is the product of the National Child Labor Committee, an organization that does not hesitate at the use of falsehoods and deceptions.

The article was clipped from the child welfare magazine by the Presbyterian Survey and in turn clipped by the Baptist journal, Home and Foreign Fields.

The editors of both papers have expressed their sincere regret at the publication of the article and have done everything possible to counteract its effect.

Who is Mrs. Moffitt Rhodes? Who paid her to write the play, "Children of the Cotton Mills?"

We are still on the trail and hope to be able to answer these questions.



## Personal News

J. W. Phris has resigned as section hand at the Stuart Mills, Stuart, Va.

P. V. Weaver, of Spray, N. C., has become second hand in weaving at the Stuart Mills, Stuart, Va.

Lester Lippard has resigned as overseer spinning at the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Fred Bloom is now overseer spinning at the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Lee Clemmer is now grinding cards at the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

C. A. Johnson has been appointed overseer of dyeing at the Roswell Mills, Roswell, Ga.

J. P. Wood has resigned as superintendent of the Roswell Mills, Inc., Roswell, Ga.

John W. Hunt has been appointed superintendent of the new Boaz (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

James E. Field has been appointed superintendent of the night work at Rockwood (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

H. S. Miller has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.

L. C. Langston has resigned as superintendent of the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

G. T. Peland, formerly of the Osceola Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has become superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mills, of that place.

C. W. Etters has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

C. E. Kennett has become night overseer weaving at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

Luther Rogers has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C.

J. R. Stogner, of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of No. 2 carding at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. M. Kinsey is now overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and winding for the Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, at Dudley Shoals, N. C.

E. M. Smith has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Hickory Spinning Company, Hickory, N. C.

Ed Wall has resigned as overseer twisting and spooling at the Myers Mill, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a position at the Ragan Spinning Company, of the same place.

C. L. Kilby has become superintendent of the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

E. H. Crowe has been promoted to overseer spinning at the Catawba Cotton Mills, Newton, N. C.

James M. Kelley has become superintendent of the Dothan Cordage Mills, Madrid, Ala.

Mack Armstrong has resigned as superintendent of the Hanover Thread Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Mountain View Mills, of the same place.

George A. Staples has been appointed assistant sales manager for the DuPont Rayon Company, in charge of the Southern territory. He will have headquarters at the old Hickory, Tenn., plant.

J. T. Jordan has accepted the position of general manager of the United Mills Company, Mortimer, N. C. He was formerly superintendent of the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, and overseer carding at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

H. L. Mooty has resigned as superintendent of the Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C., and will retire from active business. He will make his home in Spartanburg, S. C., but will spend his summers on the coast of Maine.

G. E. McMims has resigned as overseer weaving at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C., to become second hand in weaving at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the same company, Whitmire, S. C.

J. E. Seigle, of New York, has been elected vice-president of the Savona Manufacturing Company, Charlotte. He will move to Charlotte to become actively identified with the management.

Leonard Cox has been promoted from second hand to overseer weaving at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C. He succeeds W. B. Shannon, who resigned to become superintendent of the No. 2 plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Harvey W. Moore, mayor of Charlotte, has been elected secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C., of which C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, is president. Mr. Moore is expected to give up his duties as mayor within the next few months. He was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Thrift Manufacturing Company, Paw Creek, N. C., before it was sold to the Kendall interests. At the Brown Manufacturing Company he will succeed J. F. Haywood, who was elected president of the Norcott Mills, of Concord.

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Adapting itself *readily* under varying dyehouse conditions, our product gives to the user an absolute safety for quality production.

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*Glauber's salts*, added to the dye bath, even in large amounts, will not "break the oil." This is extremely important in certain processes of dyeing.

Two added features of AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL are its *freedom* from stickiness and its *dependability* to leave *no objectionable odors* on the goods due to rancidity. These are common complaints with the usual sulphonated castor oils, turkey red oils, etc.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Statesville, N. C.**—The Paola Cotton Mills have completed installation of several additional cards and a complete new opening system.

**Turnersburg, N. C.**—The plant and property of the Laura Ellen Watts Cotton Mills Company, were sold by trustee, D. M. Ausley for \$19,000.

**Lowell, N. C.**—The Lowell Cotton Mills have placed a contract with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for new humidifying equipment to be installed in their mills, No. 1 and No. 2.

**Rhodhiss, N. C.**—The Rhodhiss Mills have placed another contract with the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., for additional humidifying equipment to be installed in their mill.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The Cherry Cotton Mills at Florence, Ala., has completed the installation of a modern raw product dye plant at a cost of \$20,000. The installation of the plant eliminates difficulties and expense heretofore experienced in the dyeing process.

**Petersburg, Va.**—The Chesterfield Manufacturing Company is now arranging for the installation of modern water wheels and the development of its water power. The company, which makes underwear and hosiery yarns, is now operated by steam power.

**Danville, Va.**—H. R. Fitzgerald was re-elected president and treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Mills at the annual stockholders and directors' meeting. R. A. Schoolfield was re-elected chairman of the board; James I. Pritchett, vice-president, and Wallace Ayres, secretary.

The fiscal report showed that a good year had been enjoyed by the large textile corporation, which, after paying \$450,000 in preferred and \$750,000 in common dividends and after setting aside a fair sum for depreciation, showed \$80,000 net undivided profits.

**Burlington, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Burlington Mills, Inc., was held here, at which time a complete financial report was presented. This report showed the mill disbursed for labor last year \$145,000. This mill has been operated on full time except when closed for lack of power, but this handicap has now been lifted, and it is believed the new year will require full time operation. Patterns of the new rayon cloth, made for fancy bedspreads, were shown the directors. This cloth is made on a number of new looms installed a month ago for this purpose. B. M. Smith was elected president; J. L. Love, vice-president, and J. S. Love, secretary and treasurer.

**Winston-Salem, N. C.**—The Chatham Manufacturing Company have recently installed Bahnson humidifiers in their mill.

**Mount Holly, N. C.**—The American Yarn and Processing Company, has completed the work of installing a new warp mercerizing range and other equipment to double its production of mercerized yarns.

**Shannon, Ga.**—Construction work of the new plant here of the Brighton Mills has practically been completed and the machinery is now being installed. It is expected that operations will be started about the first of April.

**Inman, S. C.**—The Inman Mills have placed a contract with the Bahnson Company at Winston-Salem, N. C., for Bahnson humidifiers to be installed in their mill in the near future.

**Newnan, Ga.**—It is understood locally that the new cotton mill company recently organized here plans to build a mill of 10,000 spindles and necessary looms for manufacture of heavy cotton fabrics, and a complete new mill village. The organizers include A. W. Arnall, treasurer of the Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga., Toy N. Cole of the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company, and Judge A. W. Freeman, president of the Newnan Cotton Mills.

**Lincolnton, N. C.**—The Boger and Crawford Spinning Company will build an addition adjoining its present plant, and install 6,000 additional spindles. The company manufactures yarns that are mercerized at its Philadelphia plant.

**Chester, S. C.**—The Eureka, Springstein and Baldwin Mills all lost considerable time last week when one of the electrical transformers blew up. The trouble was caused by a bursted water main that cools the electrical system.

**Jacksonville, Ala.**—Loss caused by a fire of undetermined origin, which practically destroyed the one-story brick office building of the Profile Cotton Mills in Jacksonville, was estimated at more than \$1,000. The loss was covered by insurance, it was said.

The office was located some distance from the main plant. Quick work by employees, using fire extinguishers, brought the flames under control and prevented their spread to other buildings.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—Two large textile mills in the East are considering locations in Memphis, Chamber of Commerce officials report.

The engineers of one concern visited in Memphis during the last week, coming here independently of any committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hayley, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, states that the textile mill engineers investigated proposed mill sites and obtained information that will be reduced to figures and placed before the Chamber when representatives of the mills return here within the next few weeks to put definite propositions before the Memphis business men.

**Smithfield, N. C.**—Sale of the property of the Ivanhoe Mills, which have been the subject of involved bankruptcy proceedings for several months, was confirmed by Joseph B. Cheshire, Jr., United States Referee in Bankruptcy, but another snag has been struck in the nature of a tax lien for \$308,000 filed by the United States Government since the sale of the property on January 16 and Referee Cheshire ordered title to the property retained by Kenneth Gant, the trustee, until the new tangle can be straightened out.

About \$100,000 of the lien represents penalties and the remainder is excess profits taxes alleged to be due. J. W. Bailey, attorney for the trustee, stated that the lien represents a "jeopardy assessment" made because the property was involved and that the matter is now being investigated by representatives of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, who were present at the hearing. The trustee contends that no tax whatever is due.

The mills, which were appraised at \$350,000, in estimating total assets

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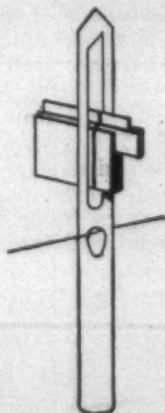
### LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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of \$500,000 against liabilities of \$900,000 at the time of the bankruptcy were brought in for \$250,000 on January 16 by J. J. Braddus, S. F. Austin, D. B. Adams and the Tomlinson estate, in behalf of the old directors of the company. These same men purchased the interest of all other stockholders some time ago and have also acquired all claims against the property.

The bankruptcy will come to an end and the mills are expected to resume operations as soon as the matter of the Federal tax can be adjusted.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Okey and Crawford, recently incorporated here, have opened offices in the Johnston building and will act as selling agents for the Charlotte Knitting Company, and other hosiery mills. The company expects to open branch offices in New York, Chicago, Havana and Buenos Aires.

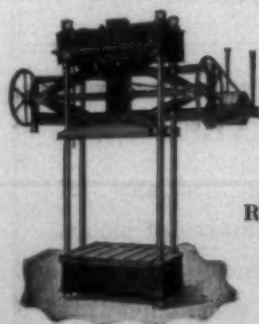
Charles L. Okey is president and treasurer of the company, B. F. Crawford, vice-president and D. G. Carmichael, secretary. Mr. Okey is president of the Charlotte Knitting Company.

The board of directors is composed of the officers and S. B. Alexander, K. S. Tanner, W. H. Belk and Harvey W. Moore.

**Lumberton, N. C.**—At the annual meetings of the stockholders and directors of Mansfield & Jennings Cotton Mills, officers and directors for the ensuing year were re-elected and routine business transacted. Governor McLean attended both meetings.

The following officers were re-elected for the Mansfield Mills: H. B. Jennings, president and treasurer; P. P. Gray, assistant treasurer and secretary; A. M. Hartley, cashier; A. W. McLean, vice-president. R. A. McIntyre was added to the board of directors, the following directors being re-elected: K. M. Barnes, K. M. Biggs, H. B. Phillips, C. B. Townsend, S. F. Caldwell, Frank Gough and G. L. Thompson. Executive officers of Jennings

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Mill were re-elected and are the same as the officers of the Mansfield Mill, with the exception of the vice-presidency, A. E. White being re-elected for this office. Directors of the Jennings Mill were re-elected as follows: Governor A. W. McLean, A. T. McCallum, J. D. Proctor, K. M. Biggs, K. M. Barnes, H. B. Phillips, Q. T. Williams, L. H. Caldwell. A. T. McLean was added to the board of directors.

**Liberty, S. C.**—Construction of 75 new houses at Woodside Mill No. 2 here will begin this week, it has been announced. The new homes will be the means of increasing the population of Liberty 400 or 500 inhabitants.

The mill is owned by the Woodside Company, of Greenville, and it was understood that decision to operate the plant day and night has been reached. The new houses were necessary to furnish homes for the additional operatives and their families.

### Says Hosiery Needle Will Revolutionize Trade.

**Rockwood, Tenn.**—It's hard to keep a good man down, as W. J. Steere, foreman of the Rockwood Textile Mill, is proving. Mr. Steere has invented a hosiery needle that he says will revolutionize the industry.

After having his invention patented, he discovered it would entail considerable effort and expense to have it manufactured through the regular channels. So he is making the needle in his back yard. He employs eight people in his "factory."

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Designer for 600 Dobbies weaving Rayon and Cotton. Apply, giving references and experience, to D. B. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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### **Hygrometer Indicates The Moisture in Cotton**

The following paper on "Humidity in the Cotton Factories" was read at a recent meeting at Providence, of the Pawtuxet Valley Textile Association, by Frederick J. Hoxie, an engineer and special inspector of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and caused much interest among members of the association, heads of departments in the various Pawtuxet Valley cotton mills:

"Humidity is an important factor in every department of the cotton factory, from the cotton storehouse to the finished goods are kept which are bought and sold by the pound, it has a direct money value, as variation in weight of 10 per cent is possible under extreme conditions, and

this 10 per cent will appear as dollars and cents in buying and selling cotton and cotton goods under widely varying humidity conditions.

"The amount of water being bought with the cotton can be indicated with commercial accuracy by placing a recording hygrometer in the storehouse and unfavorable conditions as shown by the indications of this instrument can be corrected by applying heat and ventilation to the storehouse when conditions are too moist, and artificial humidity when they are too dry.

"The main object of this discussion is to consider the bearing of humidity on the operation of the manufacturing processes rather than its weighing effect on the material. Humidity acts on cotton in two ways. When a considerable amount of moisture has been absorbed by the fiber it swells and becomes very

soft with little tendency for one fiber to cling to its neighbor, whereas when the cotton is very dry it takes a charge of static electricity which causes the fibers to repel each other, making fuzzy yarns. Either extreme is disastrous to efficient carding or spinning. This is particularly marked where the cotton sliver has little twist and has to depend largely upon the fibers clinging together to prevent the ends from breaking down, as in the drawing and the mule spinning.

"In the spinning department, both relative and absolute humidity are important. The cotton absorbs moisture in direct proportion to the relative humidity. If the relative humidity is too high, it will absorb a large amount of moisture and become very soft and limp and will not hold together before the twist is put in. If, on the other hand, the

absolute humidity is too low, it will hold a charge of static electricity which will cause the fibers to repel each other, causing fuzzy yarn. From this it will be seen that to get advantageous results from mule spinning, it will be necessary to run a high temperature at which a high absolute and low relative are possible at the same time."

#### **Textile Imports into Nigeria.**

Cotton textiles form one of the chief classes of articles imported into Nigeria, reports Vice Consul C. E. Macy, Dakar, to the Department of Commerce. During 1924, cotton piece goods imported amounted to 65,000,000 yards with a value of £2,691,000 and came principally from the United Kingdom with smaller imports originating in the Netherlands.

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**Our Automatic Shuttles are  
giving Perfect Satisfaction in  
Leading Mills throughout the  
country on all classes of work**



## Need of Changes in Government Cotton Reports

(Continued from Page 12)

## June Condition Report.

	Normal % of	% of Condition Average	% of Actual Average Yield Yield to	Error % of
1916-17	81.1	110.7	103	+ 7.4
1917-18	70.3	96	105	- 8.6
1918-19	85.8	117.2	105	+11.6
1919-20	70	95.6	106.2	-10
1920-21	70.2	96.6	117.3	-17.6
1921-22	69.2	94.2	81.8	+15.1
1922-23	71.2	97.3	92.9	+ 4.6
1923-24	69.9	95.5	85.9	+10
1924-25	71.2	97.3	103.1	- 5.7
Average	73.2			

## August Condition Report.

	Normal % of	% of Condition Average	% of Actual Average Yield Yield to	Error % of
1916-17	61.2	103.4	103	+ 0.4
1917-18	67.8	114.5	105	+ 9
1918-19	55.7	94.1	105	-10.4
1919-20	61.4	104	106	- 1.9
1920-21	67.5	114	117	- 2.6
1921-22	49.3	83.2	81.8	+ 1.7
1922-23	57	96.3	92.9	+ 3.6
1923-24	54.1	91.2	85.9	+ 6.1
1924-25	59.3	100	103.1	- 3
Average	59.2			

	Normal % of	% of Condition Average	% of Actual Average Yield Yield to	Error % of
1916-17	56.3	105.6	103	+ 2.5
1917-18	60.4	113	105	+ 7.6
1918-19	54.4	102	105	- 3
1919-20	54.4	102	106	- 3.8
1920-21	59.1	111	117	+ 5.4
1921-22	42.2	79	81.8	+ 3.5
1922-23	50	93.8	92.9	- 1
1923-24	49.5	92.9	95.9	- 7.7
1924-25	53.5	100.4	103.1	+ 2.6
Average	53.3			

As we stated earlier, the known and unknown factors which influence the market opinion as to the probable course of prices divide themselves into two general classes, those relating to the existing or probable demand for consumption during the crop year, and those relating to the probable available supply of cotton to meet this demand.

The data relating to consumption when published are of a positive character, because they are based on ascertainable facts. On this account the publication of this class of information has been the cause of very little criticism. Whatever readjustments are made in market opinion by reason of the publication of these facts is a healthy readjustment; because it is readjustment to a fact and not a readjustment to an incorrect opinion.

In this general class you have statistics on spindle activity, domestic consumption, takings by spinners, exports and the like. They cause relatively little disturbance in the future market, possibly because market opinion on the whole has a fair sense of the facts before their publication.

When we come to data relating to the supply of cotton available from a maturing crop, we have no facts to guide us outside of ginning statistics and the weekly weather reports, stocks on hand, unless we include the July 1st estimate of acreage, which, though not a statement of fact, is apt to be sufficiently re-

liable as an opinion from which to base a correct judgement as to whether the acreage planted is larger or smaller than usual. The principal and most frequent reports, as we have already stated, are those of the condition and progress of the crop and their interpretation in terms of probable production. These are only reports of averaged opinion which have been almost invariably wrong when tested by the final ginning figures, and just here is where the trouble comes.

The result is, that when the market opinion readjusts itself to these reports, instead of readjusting itself to a correct and tested fact and thereby making progress towards the final knowledge desired, it readjusts itself to something which is only an average opinion, and has almost always proved itself to be a wrong opinion, so that no progress whatsoever is made towards an accurate adjustment of market opinion to the final outcome. Nothing but a perfectly useless disturbance of the market is accomplished, followed by other equally futile ones, until the frost date settles the question of a top crop and ginning is sufficiently advanced to give a more accurate basis for an estimate of the final outcome.

The fundamental flaw in the system comes from the fact that these reports readjust market opinion to a wrong basis; and the practical flaw in the system is that this re-

(Continued from Page 32)

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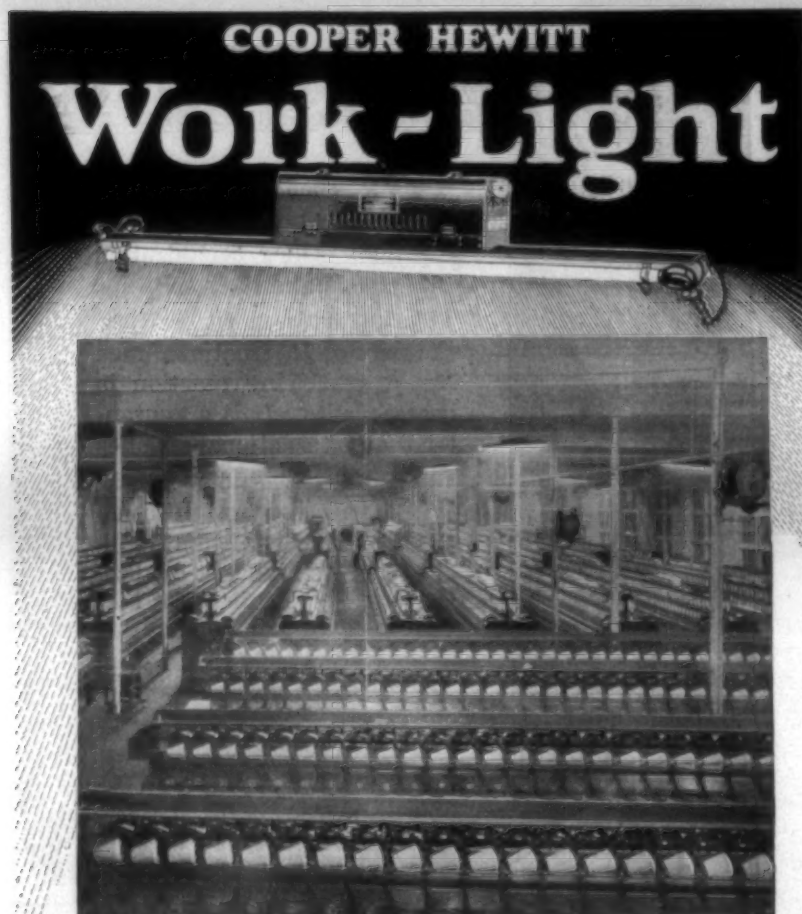
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### Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations

(Continued from Page 21)

about half way through shed at its greatest opening. The loom is then said to be "picking soon." Just the proper amount to set pick cam before back centre, is a matter of judgment. If cloth is being woven to the full width of loom it cannot pick very soon, or shuttle might strike warp threads at the edge, before shed has sufficiently opened.

Since cam shaft turns only once while crank shaft turns twice, one pick cam may be set with reference to crank, then the crank shaft turned one revolution, and the outer cam set in exactly the same relation to crank, and thus be opposite the first cam.

The above applies to cams that are fastened to cam shaft with set screws. Owing to the hammering strain these cams have to stand, they are frequently fastened to the cam shaft by keys instead of set screws. They are keyed on opposite each other, and cannot be removed. Thus when it is required to set the cams in relation to the crank, the crank shaft must be lifted out of its bearings, and thus out of mesh with the gear on cam shaft. It may then be turned to proper place and then put back in gear. Both pick cams are thus set at once.

Harness cams are always fastened with set screws, and may be set afterwards. Both harness cams are usually cast in one piece, so that when one is set, the other is also in the correct position, opposite the first. These cams are so constructed that the movement of the harness is arrested for a short time when shed is widest open. This allows shuttle more time to get through.

252. On account of the fact that the back harness is a little farther from reed than front harness, it is necessary that back harness should have a little greater movement than the front; otherwise the angles of the shed would not be equal. In order to make both sheds just alike, the right hand cam (operating back harness) has a greater eccentricity or throw than the other one. This depresses back harness farther than front one. The straps on upper part of back harness are fastened to a larger boss on harness roll than the front harness. Hence when front harness is depressed by its cam, the larger boss will raise back harness higher than front. Thus, between the larger cam at bottom and the larger boss on harness roll at top, the back harness receives more motion, both up and down, than front harness.

253. The pick cam (one of which is on each side of loom) transmits motion to picker stick through the medium of pick lever and wooden connection and lug straps. The pick-lever has a roller where it comes in contact with cam, in order to reduce friction. When the part containing roller is raised by cam, the other end, carrying lug straps and connector, is drawn in, thus drawing with it the picker stick. Picker stick is fastened at the bottom to the sword rock shaft with a parallel motion, so that when pick lever pulls in, the top end of picker stick comes in on a straight line. If it were pivoted solidly, the top end would describe the arc of a circle. Parallel motion contains a spring at the bottom which throws picker stick back nearly to its outermost position as soon as cam releases it.

254. On upper end of picker stick is the "picker," which is a block of leather fastened to stick by a picker loop. The picker serves as a bumper for the shuttle when it is thrown into the box from opposite side of loom; and it also transmits



the blow of picker stick to shuttle when it is ready to throw shuttle back. A small counter-sink is cut in picker just at the right place for conical end of shuttle to strike. This place is found by putting picker in place on stick and pushing shuttle by hand into shuttle box until it strikes picker, and marks it. This counter sink is cut by hand when picker is first put on.

255. Shuttle is supposed to be thrown by picker stick on one side of loom, say left side, into shuttle box on right side, with just force enough to reach picker and push the stick back to end of its slot, so that when the time comes for the right hand pick to occur, the picker will already be in firm contact with shuttle, and will throw it smoothly. If shuttle should not be thrown hard enough by left hand picker, and thus not quite reach the right hand picker, or if it should be thrown too hard, and rebound, then when right hand pick takes place, picker will hit shuttle like a hammer (instead of pushing it) and damage itself, besides being quite sure to throw shuttle out of place. In order to regulate the force with which shuttle is thrown, the picker cams may be moved along cam shaft in such a way as to give greater or less effect to the blow. If cam is moved farther from side of loom, the motion of pick lever becomes less, and it does not act on picker stick through so long a period, and hence does not throw so hard. Moving cam toward side of loom has the contrary effect. The shuttle-throwing effect is universally known as the "power" of the loom (though the term is manifestly incorrect). A loom is said to have "too much power" on one side or the other when shuttle is thrown too strongly from that side. In that case, pick cam is slipped along cam shaft farther from side of loom.

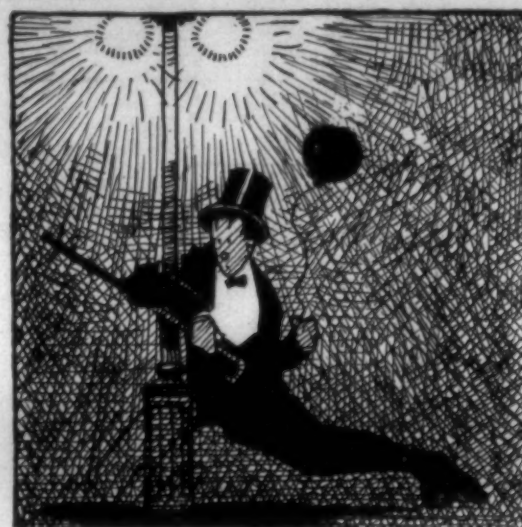
The spring behind back side or "swell" of loom box may also be adjusted with reference to the power of loom. If shuttle is thrown too strongly from left hand side and rebounds from right hand picker, the swell may be tightened to check up the motion; and conversely. But the proper adjustment is the power. It is evident that shuttle should only be thrown hard enough to reach home in the other box, when swell is pressing as lightly as possible on shuttle. This results in less wear on all parts, and consumes less horse power. Other things being equal, the later a loom picks, the more "power" it takes.

256. A heavy shuttle requires more power than a light one. It is usual in weaving to keep two shuttles for each loom, so that one may be threaded up while the other is at work. It is necessary to have the two shuttles belonging to each loom accurately balanced, so that when the power of looms is adjusted for one shuttle, it will also be right for the other. All of one lot of shuttles is supposed to be uniform in weight, but there are always slight differences.

In starting up new looms the shuttles are paired off by weighing: heavy with heavy, and light with light.

257. In starting new looms, the shuttles become blackened by rubbing against the new iron sides of shuttle box. When they pass through the shed, they leave black streaks across the cloth. Such cloth is said to be "shuttle marked," and can never pass for first-class goods. The shuttles are hard to clean, and weavers will not take the trouble to do it. It should be the special and sole duty of one man to keep shuttles on new looms clean for at least a week after starting. Each shuttle needs cleaning several times. It is bad practice to scrape them. A piece of waste with a little kerosene is the best means of keeping them clean.

(Continued next Week)

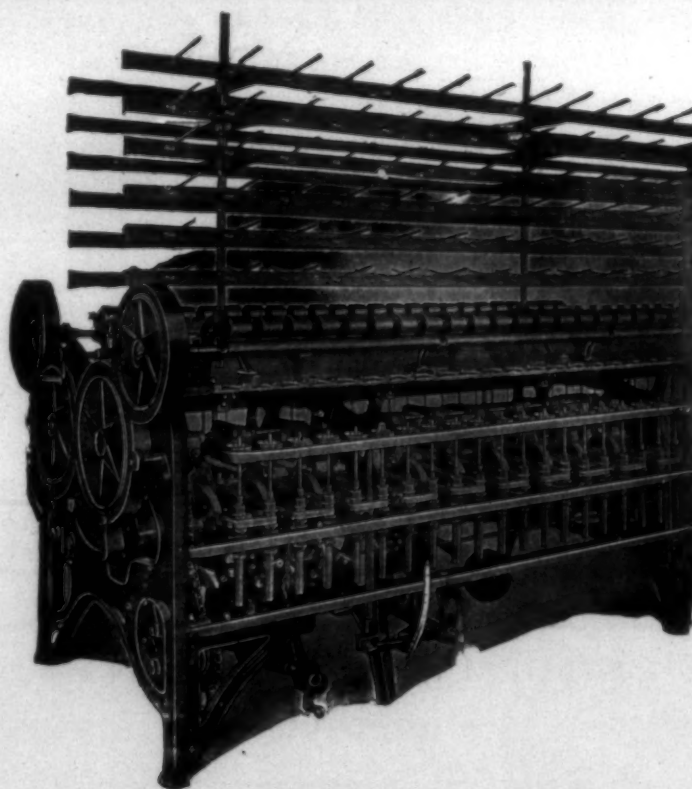


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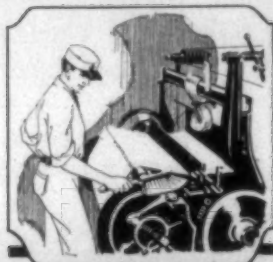
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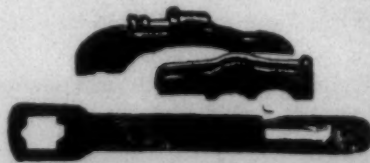
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**A Program Of****Stabilization**

(Continued from Page 14)

measure of successful results from this stabilization program. As in everything related to the business of co-operative marketing, success depends in the last analysis upon those whose interests are to be served. We have time and again emphasized the fact of the very wide range of uses and values between the best and the worst of these low grades. The problem of the Association in working it into readily marketable products, which together very largely constitute the problem of determining values, are all dependent upon how the cotton is picked, handled and ginned. Low grade cotton is a definitely known and a definitely marketable commodity. A mixture of dirt, hulls, stems and motes, ground together, with cotton merely serving as a binder, is something else and something different. We have already received some cotton which it would be a waste of time to offer to any mill in America. We have been able to dispose of some of this to a junk dealer who proposes to convert it into rope, mop yarn and padding.

We are fully aware of the difficulties involved in getting this cotton gathered at all. Each one of us is confronted with this very same problem. But the very great differences between lots of cotton coming from the same points, suggest the possibility of accomplishing something well worth while in the matter of improving the condition of this cotton as it comes from the gin. No effort will pay larger dividends to the grower than that necessary to put these low grades into the best possible condition for the market.

Time is of the very essence of success in handling the problem before us. It is wholly impossible to forecast any definite date at which a demand will develop for this cotton. To attempt to set a time limit on its marketing would be to defeat the very object which we are seeking to accomplish. We have not only arranged our financing to meet this situation, but we have also adjusted our accounting to the same end.

After the December meeting of the Board each member was advised that the Association's pools had been divided into two groups,—"F" and better and "G" and under. This was done in order that the handling of the lower grades, regardless of the time required, would not slow down or otherwise hamper distributions and settlements under the better grades. It was done also to assure absolute fairness, and to put all the low grades on a parity, regardless of when received.

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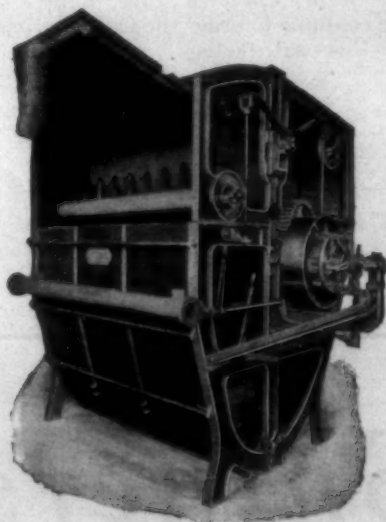
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## Need of Changes in Government Cotton Reports

(Continued from Page 27)

adjustment takes place with such frequency and with such inconsistency that neither the general market opinion nor the Government estimates inspire enough confidence for people to trade on with any confidence. The cloth market becomes stagnant and such little business as is done is carried on in a hand to mouth way which makes manufacturing difficult if not impossible.

We are not at all sure but that the market opinion based on increase or decrease of acreage as announced July 1st and controlled by the different weather reports is not on the whole a more reliable index of the outcome than the complicated calculations of average opinion made by the Department of Agriculture. In any event, we feel that such opinion undisturbed before the first of October would give more confidence to traders in cloth than the present system involving perpetual disturbances of opinion.

The general position of the Northern spinner is that the present law should be so amended as to provide that no estimate of the size of the cotton crop be made by any Government agency before some date when the crop is sufficiently advanced as to make possible a reasonably accurate estimate.

In consultation with the representatives of the Southern spinners, at a meeting of the National Council of American Cotton manufacturers, it was agreed that the minimum changes in the existing law that should be asked for, were the following:

1. Omission of the mid-monthly condition reports in July, August, and September, thus reducing the market disturbances proportionately.
2. Omission of definite forecasts of the size of the crop until October 1st, at which time there was more chance of their more nearly approximating the ultimate result.
3. That on and after October 1st such forecasts of the probable size of the crop be made in the form of a statement to accompany the condition reports, showing the range within which the final ginnings are likely to fall, thus avoiding the misconstruction of a qualified statement into a definite one.

These ideas were embodied in the following resolution:

"The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers appreciates the difficulties encountered by the Department of Agriculture in obtaining an accurate estimate of the size of the cotton crop early in the growing season in accordance with the present law. It is also felt that the variations in these estimates and their variation from the ultimate size of the crop necessarily is disturbing to the planter, the spinner and the distributor of cotton cloths.

"The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers therefore requests Congress to amend the present law entitled 'An Act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to issue semi-monthly cotton crop reports and providing for their

publication simultaneously with the ginning reports of the Department of Commerce,' approved May 3, 1924, in the following manner:

1. To change the present practice of issuing definite forecasts in terms of bales, depending merely upon average weather condition.

Instead thereof to issue a statement to accompany the condition reports showing the range within which the final ginnings are likely to fall, or in other words, the probable maximum and minimum production limits.

2. Not to issue such accompanying statements as to number of bales before October 1st.

3. To omit the semi-monthly conditions reports of July 15th, August 15, and September 15th."

Having based our criticism of the present system on its inaccuracy, and its general unreliability as an aid in forecasting future prices, and consequently, early in the season, its uselessness and disturbing effects, it is only proper to explain that these serious defects are not due to any lack of effort on the part of the Crop Reporting Board to avoid them, but they are inherent in the situation owing to the impossibility of correcting estimating weather and insect damage in advance of their occurrence.

The Crop Reporting Board frankly admits these difficulties and justifies continuance of the Government reports on the fear that without them the trade would be placed at the mercy of erroneous private estimates of the cotton crop during the growing season, which would be put forth by interested parties to influence the course of prices to their advantage and to the detriment of the interests of farmers and others.

An excellent statement of the case for these reports was published in a circular of the United States Department of Agriculture several years ago. The benefits flowing from reliable information concerning crop prospects were dwelt upon in detail and at length. We believe that if the Government crop reports accurately foretold the probable size of the crop or could be made to give a dependable forecast, then many of the advantages set forth in the statement would be realized.

You have seen that the comparisons of the crop forecasts with the quantity of cotton actually harvested each year shows that no such degree of accuracy has been obtained.

Professor Copeland points out, that even if the validity of this conclusion is accepted, attention must be given to the argument that the farmers, merchants, and manufacturers would be placed at the mercy of grossly misleading private crop estimates were the Government forecasts to be continued.

A careful and elaborate test of the relative dependability of the Government reports of condition and a substantial number of private reports, led Professor Copeland to the following conclusion:

Although the Government reports seem to have been slightly more accurate than private reports, the difference between them, however, was much less than the difference between the Government report and



the final yield. In other words the slight superiority which the Government reports may have had over private reports was of little consequence in view of the wide divergencies that frequently occurred between all forecasts and the crop finally harvested.

In several instances, the private reports and the government reports provided a fairly good index of the growing crop. In others, the forecasts based on any of these condition reports were misleading. The degree of uncertainty which, therefore, attaches to these condition reports is high, and is practically as great for the Government reports as it is for the private reports. This uncertainty would probably be no greater if the private agencies had an entirely free rein.

All the forecasts of a growing crop are necessarily rough guesses at best. In the very nature of the circumstances, they cannot be otherwise because of uncertainty as to future weather conditions. Whether or not the condition reports are to be continued by private agencies, the wide range of opinion these develop preclude undue importance being attached to their guesses. A certain suspicion as to their impartiality, which we think underserved, inevitably attaches to them, and destroys their effective influence for evil. Not so with the Government's to which an importance is attached, beyond what they either deserve or are intended to have, hence, the evil.

Professor Copeland points out that if the Government crop reports were discontinued it is difficult to see how the farmers' interests seriously would be jeopardized. The farmer customarily does not sell his cotton during the growing season, and after the movement begins, the records of ginnings and the movement of the cotton into sight serves as an index to the crop. The inaccuracies that occur in forecasts based on these condition reports, furthermore, work a disadvantage to the farmer, if they have any effect on his interests at all, that is as great as any gains that come on occasions when the reports provide a close forecast.

So far as the cotton manufacturers and buyers of cloth are concerned, the emphasis that is placed on crop forecasts by the official Government reports diverts attention away from merchandising to speculation on the probable price of cotton. The prosperity of the whole industry, of farmers as well as of manufacturers and merchants, is ultimately dependent on the successful merchandising of the products of the mills. The crop reports, it would seem, are more of a deterrent than a help to successful merchandising.

### England Sees More Definite Signs of Revival

Signs are becoming more definite that a revival of trade is approaching. Many salesmen are booking bigger weights than for several weeks past, and spinners generally are putting up a stiffer fight for better prices. Assisted by the firmness of raw material prices, they have

met with a slight degree of success. The chief obstacle to a market improvement in this direction is the willingness of the weakest sellers to book for delivery a few weeks ahead whenever buyers are disposed to offer our future requirements. Speculative buyers are showing more activity and do not find much difficulty in getting their offers accepted where the salesman can see a small profit on such transactions.

There was a greater undercurrent of inquiry from manufacturers and shippers and, on the whole, the turnover shows a tendency to expand. Curtailment of production in the aggregate has not reached the level anticipated by the Short-time Committee, but stoppages of machinery have been great enough to reduce the excess of supplies over demand to such an extent as to influence the general trend of prices.

Spinners of coarse counts continue to experience a satisfactory demand. The Continental and home markets are absorbing current production, and business in these numbers is generally profitable. — Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

### Cotton Forecasts May Give High and Low.

Washington, D. C.—The advisability of issuing probable low and high production figures in forecasting early cotton crops will be discussed between members of the Advisory Statistical Committee, and those of the Cotton Crop Reporting Board, at a meeting to be held in Washington, February 16 to 18.

If this procedure is agreed upon, cotton forecasts during the forthcoming year will show the broad's views as to both minimum and maximum yield, as of a certain date, instead of a positive quantity.

The board, appointed three years ago to act in an advisory capacity, is as follows: C. W. Massachusetts Institute of Technology; W. I. King, Bureau of Economic Research, New York; Prof. G. F. Warren, Cornell University; N. C. Murray, Chicago, and A. E. Taylor, Leland Stanford University.

It is expected that the development of wool reporting will also be discussed.

### Cotton Spindle Activity Gains During Past Year.

Washington, D. C.—The aggregate number of active cotton spinning spindle hours in the cotton growing States for the year 1925 was 57,800,661,000, compared with 49,603,270,000 in 1924 and 55,949,379,000 in 1923—an increase of 16.5 per cent over 1924 and of 3 per cent over 1923. In New England, the total number of active spindle hours was 32,634,321,000 in 1925 compared with 27,634,854,000 in 1924 and 39,008,518,000 in 1923—an increase of 20 per cent over 1924 but a decrease of 16 per cent from the 1923 figure.

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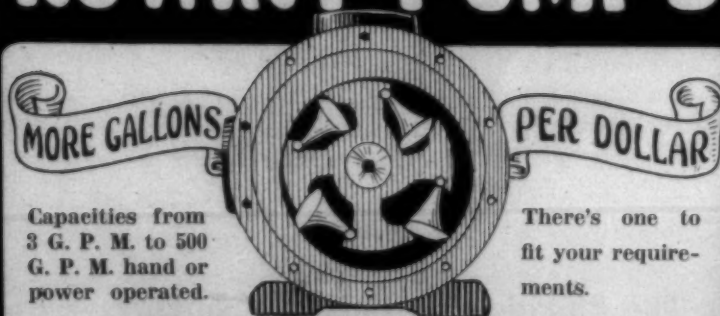
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### The 1926 National Foreign Trade Convention

"This is the period which bids fair to see the restoration of international trade to the volume it held before the outbreak of the World War," declares James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, in his call to the 1926 National Trade Convention to be held at Charleston, S. C., April 28, 29, 30.

"The world did more work last year than it did the year before," Mr. Farrell says, "and its trade grew correspondingly. Expanded production and importation of raw materials by the great industrial nations of both hemispheres indicate further expansion of production and consumption for this year. Every step of this recovery and advance carries with it its own problems, demanding continued study and thoughtful examination."

According to the estimates of the Council, the World's export trade for the current year will exceed \$28,000,000,000, thus equalling in volume, accounting for the decreased real value of money, the export trade of \$19,322,000,000, done in 1913, the last year before the great War.

Mr. Farrell also announces the preliminary program of the 1926 National Trade Convention, which is to be held on the South Atlantic Coast for the first time since these conventions were inaugurated in 1914. The Council has held its annual gatherings twice previously on the North Atlantic, twice on the Pacific, twice on the Gulf and at six cities in the interior.

The program of the Charleston convention lays special emphasis on accelerating American exports. The general and group sessions are planned to promote intensive attention to foreign trade in Southern products, and especially to exports originating in the southeast where foreign trade in recent years has been increasing more rapidly than in any other part of the country. An outstanding example is the foreign trade of Charleston, which has increased from \$20,500,000 to \$43,500,000 between 1922 and 1925, a growth of 110 per cent in three years. Charleston and Savannah are also today the two largest shipping points of the world in the key industry of fertilizer products. From Norfolk to Miami, the South Atlantic ports are increasing their business in foreign trade tonnage by more than twenty per cent per year.

Behind these strides in foreign commerce is the industrialization of the New South, represented in the comparison which showed the surprising total of last year roughly 17,000,000 active spindles in Southern cotton mills beside 16,000,000 in the North, where in 1900 there were only 4,000,000 spindles in the South besides 14,400,000 in the North. Cotton consumption in southern manufacturing has correspondingly increased twenty-fold since the Civil War, from 200,000 bales in 1860 to 4,000,000 bales in 1925, so that today one-quarter of the cotton grown in the South is manufactured virtually in sight of the cotton fields.

The American Export Association,

the National Association of Credit Men, the Export Managers Club of New York, and national banking, advertising and importing organizations will cooperate with the National Foreign Trade Council in the convention, and group sessions will cover all these phases of foreign trade, as well as export problems of the Southeast, education for foreign trade, as well as export problems of trade and modern policies in export salesmanship.

Out of 1,500 delegates to the National Foreign Trade Convention last year at Seattle about 1,075 delegates were presidents and other executives of firms, representing most of the important business houses of thirty-two States actively engaged in foreign trade. This percentage of business leadership is expected to be fully as great at Charleston, a convention city convenient to the great foreign trading centers of the country and in the midst of the awakening Southern area.

### United States General Specifications For Textile Materials

General methods of testing textiles have been drawn up by the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce for use in making determinations in textile specifications promulgated by the Federal Specifications Board so that variations introduced by different test methods may be eliminated. These are described in Circular 293 of the Bureau, which has just been issued. This circular does not describe all the textile test methods in use in the industry, and it is probable that the methods given will be revised and added to from time to time as the necessity arises.

The circular covers atmospheric conditions, fiber identification of wool-cotton mixtures, breaking strength by strip and grab methods, weight, thread count, and width determinations.

In formulating these specifications the Bureau was assisted by the following associations: Cotton Duck Association, American Railway Association, Bureau of Explosives, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, American Cotton Manufacturers Association, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, National Association of Woolen and Worsted Spinners, American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, American Society for Testing Materials.

Copies of this circular are now on sale at the office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at five cents each.

### Lancashire Cotton Trade Expecting Improvement For 1926

Although Manchester is confident that an improvement should occur in the cotton yarn and cloth trade early in 1926 it is generally believed that no active revival in the demand from abroad will be experienced until raw material values attain some measure of stabilization, re-



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ports Assistant Trade Commissioner G. G. Isaacs, London, to the Department of Commerce.

Since there have been two good crops of American cotton with lower prices prevailing for this staple, the cotton trade believes that world markets will not defer their cloth purchases much longer. The advance in the exchange value of the pound sterling in relation to payments for cotton bought in the United States is in favor of the British industry and, with a renewal of foreign demands actuated by the reduction in raw cotton prices, the present prospects are that the new year should prove to be a more remunerative one for the cotton trade than 1925.

Early in that year working hours were reduced from 39½ hours per week to 35, which scale was maintained until July when increased business warranted a resumption to 39¼ as the maximum working hours per week. Fully 95 to 98 per cent of the spinners using American cotton closely adhered to this schedule throughout the balance of 1925. On January 13, 1926, the short-time committee of the Cotton Spinners' Federation of Manchester recommended further curtailment to the extent of 8½ hours, thus reducing the working week to 30½ hours. Trade is quiet, and the opinion prevails that spinners in the American section will accept the recommendation.

As in the American section of the trade, spinners of Egyptian cotton are pursuing a waiting policy in the hope that raw-cotton prices will become more stabilized. Within the last three months prices have declined, spot fully good fair Sakellarides at Liverpool falling 5½d. per pound in October, and additional declines of about 2d. were registered in both November and December. Throughout the earlier months of 1925, spinners experienced difficulty with high prices for the staple and a movement of goods on parallel levels. A proposal was advanced favoring short-time operations primarily for the purpose of forcing cotton prices down in Alexandria, but the plan was rejected since the majority of spinners agreed that such a movement would have little effect on Egyptian cotton growers. At present, stocks of yarn are not heavy, and most of the fine spinning mills in Bolton are able to keep a large proportion of their operatives.

During the first 11 months of 1925, British exports of cotton yarn amounted to 171,585,000 pounds valued at £27,986,498 compared with 149,566,200 pounds with a value of £25,426,994 during the corresponding period of 1924. Of these yarn exports, Germany took 52,331,900 pounds and the Netherlands, 45,399,500 in 1925 against 39,095,000 and 33,572,700, respectively, in 1924.

During the period, January to November, inclusive, exports of all classes of cotton piece goods reached the volume of 4,051,560,600 square yards valued at £138,540,650 in 1925 compared with 4,035,138,000 square yards with a value of £139,387,212 in 1924. British India, Egypt and Turkey were the leading customers for those goods during the 1925 period.

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## REEVES BROTHERS, Inc.

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Sheetings, Combed Peeler Yarns

## Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued to show a good volume of business for prompt and nearby shipment, with some good business for future delivery. Prices for print cloths and sheetings for March and April delivery were slightly easier, but were very firm on spot shipments. Finished goods sold more freely in both wholesale and retail channels. Wash fabrics in rayon mixtures, silk and cotton prints and crepes were active. Voiles printed broadcloths, percales and fancy dress prints were in better demand and showed fairly large sales. Staple ginghams, narrow flannels and colored cotton goods moved more freely after the new prices were announced.

As a rule, buyers continued on the hand to mouth basis, but the demand was general enough and buying frequent enough to provide a very good total for the week. In the grey goods lines, most of the orders were from 25,000 to 100,000 yards.

The tire fabric situation showed little change, with prices at about the same levels that have prevailed for the last several weeks. The largest tire manufacturers have bought freely during the past several months and many of the mills have been pushed to keep up with deliveries.

The demand for cotton duck was less active during the past week. Prices were somewhat easier, with concessions of a half a cent a pound reported in some cases. Most of the sales were of small lots for prompt delivery.

Business in sheetings was moderately active during the week. No very large business was reported, but day to day sales were fairly large. In some styles, business was steady throughout the week, with premiums paid for goods for prompt delivery.

Broadcloths and warp sateens were more active and the total sales have been very encouraging. The carded 88x48 reverse twist was in good demand and some large sales were reported. There were a good sale of small lots of combed broadcloth, although little contract business was done. Both imported and domestic goods sold in fairly large volume. Prices on spot lots of 128x68 combed sold at 18½ and 19.

Sateens continued in fair demand in the Fall River print cloth market and additional business was put through in 4.37, at 12½ and 13%, according to delivery. Spot goods continue scarce in many constructions and mills are firmer in their asking prices. Narrow prints con-

tinued quiet, although 36-inch goods are still in fair demand.

Reports on silk and cotton mixtures indicated that buyers had been steadily reducing spot accumulations in first hands to the point where contracts will have to be placed if converters are to have the required quantities to continue business in finished goods. A good many constructions have been in request, with no one outstanding.

Print cloths were in demand at 8½ cents for spot and February 64x60s, but nearly all sellers want 8½ cents at which sales were made. February-March contracts may be had at the lower figure in some instances. For 4-yard 80s 12½ cents was paid. Some houses sold spots of 68x72s at 10½ cents and others received 10½ cents. February goods can be had at 10½ cents. Late contracts are 10 cents. Some sales of narrow print cloths were made at 6½ cents for 64x60s 27-inch and 6½ cents for 28-inch goods.

Sheetings sold at 10½ cents and 10½ cents for 56x60s and 9½ cents and 9½ cents for 48 squares 37-inch goods. Sales of 5-yard 36-inch goods were made at 7½ cents and 8 cents in limited quantities. There were moderate inquiries for pajama checks and some small orders for drills were put through at quoted prices. Sateens have been in better demand, chiefly the reverse twists in carded yarns.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	6½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10½
Gray Goods, 39-in., 80x80s	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	12½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	10½
Brown sheetings, stand...	13½
Ticking, 8-oz. ....	22
Denims .....	17½
Staple ginghams, 27-in....	9
Kid finished cambrics....	9 a10
Dress ginghams .....	13½ a17½

### Large Increase in Rayon Exports from Italy.

Exports of rayon, including rayon waste, from Italy, during the first 10 months of 1925 amounted to 7,216,125 kilos, or a gain of almost 70 per cent over sales abroad, during the corresponding period of 1924, according to preliminary figures recently issued, and reported to the Department of Commerce by E. Humes, office of Commercial Attache, Rome. The rayon exports were valued at approximately Lire 420,500,000 as against Lire 247,000,000 for the January to October period of 1924.

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market showed no important change during the week. Prices were held firmly by the spinners at about the same level as that of the preceding week. There were fewer reports of sales at concessions by dealers. The inquiry for future delivery continued rather large, but no large business was reported for future delivery. Sales for spot and prompt delivery were numerous throughout the week and ran into a very good total of business. Dealers here generally reported that the week's business was the largest since the first of the year. Spinners are well sold ahead and are generally regarded as being in a strong position.

The demand for carded weaving yarns continued fairly good, these yarns being slightly more active than knitting yarns. A few good sales for delivery in March, April and May were reported.

Combed yarns continued on practically the same basis. Southern combed spinners have large orders on hand and many of them are running behind in their deliveries. Sales for the week were not large and spinners refused a considerable amount of business offered them at prices under full quotations. Mercerized yarns were not quite as active as during the past two weeks.

Stocks of yarns are small and the demand each week shows that less and less yarns are available for prompt shipment. Many spinners have refused to quote on business for nearby delivery. Buyers are not yet ready to operate ahead at spinners prices and as a result a great deal of the inquiry has not resulted in sales. At the same time, spinners are not anticipating lower prices and believe that many yarn consumers will have to come into the market within the next several weeks.

Yarn prices were published here as follows, although spinners prices were generally higher:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	35 a
10s	36 a
12s	37 a
14s	37 1/2 a
16s	38 1/2 a
20s	40 1/2 a
24s	41 1/2 a
26s	42 a
30s	43 a
36s	45 a
40s	45 1/2 a
48s	46 1/2 a
50s	47 1/2 a

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	34 1/2 a
10s	35 a
12s	36 a
14s	37 a
16s	37 1/2 a
20s	38 1/2 a
24s	40 1/2 a
26s	42 a
30s	44 a
36s	45 1/2 a
40s	46 1/2 a
48s	47 1/2 a
50s	48 1/2 a
Tinged Carpet 3 and 4-ply	
White Carpet 3 and 4-ply	

Part Insulated Waste Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	29 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	30 a
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	31 1/2 a
12s, 2-ply	32 1/2 a
14s, 2-ply	33 1/2 a
16s, 2-ply	34 1/2 a
20s, 2-ply	36 1/2 a
24s, 2-ply	38 1/2 a
26s, 2-ply	40 1/2 a
30s, 2-ply	42 1/2 a
Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-Ply.	

8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 1/2 a
12s	35 a
14s	36 a
16s	37 a
20s	37 1/2 a

Southern Single Chain Warps	
10s	34 1/2 a
12s	35 1/2 a
14s	36 1/2 a
16s	37 1/2 a
20s	38 1/2 a
24s	40 1/2 a
26s	41 1/2 a
30s	42 1/2 a
40s	44 1/2 a

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s	33 1/2 a
8s	34 a
10s	34 1/2 a
12s	35 1/2 a
14s	36 1/2 a
16s	37 1/2 a
20s	38 1/2 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	40 1/2 a
30s	41 1/2 a
40s	44 1/2 a

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 a
12s	34 1/2 a
14s	35 a
16s	35 1/2 a
18s	36 1/2 a
20s	37 1/2 a
22s	38 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	40 1/2 a
28s	42 a
30s	40 1/2 a
36s	42 a
40s	43 a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.	
16s	56 a
20s	58 a
24s	60 a
26s	61 a
30s	62 a
36s	64 a
40s	65 a
48s	67 a
50s	68 a

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	48 a
12s	49 a
14s	49 1/2 a
16s	50 1/2 a
18s	51 a
20s	52 a
22s	53 a
24s	54 a
26s	55 1/2 a
28s	57 a
30s	58 a
32s	59 a
34s	60 a
36s	61 a
38s	62 a
40s	63 a
42s	64 a
44s	65 a
46s	66 a
48s	67 a
50s	68 a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.	
20s	50 a
22s	51 a
24s	52 a
26s	53 a
28s	54 a
30s	55 a
32s	56 a
34s	57 a
36s	58 a
38s	59 a
40s	60 a
42s	61 a
44s	62 a
46s	63 a
48s	64 a
50s	65 a

Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s	39 a
12s	40 a
14s	41 a
16s	42 a
18s	43 a
20s	44 a
22s	45 a
24s	46 a
26s	47 a
28s	48 a
30s	49 a
32s	50 a
34s	51 a
36s	52 a
38s	53 a
40s	54 a
42s	55 a
44s	56 a
46s	57 a
48s	58 a
50s	59 a

## Textile Market in Jamaica.

The textile market of Jamaica is overwhelmingly controlled by the United States and the United Kingdom. These two countries supplying goods valued at about £600,000 out of the average annual total of £850,000 imported. Cotton piece goods are obtained somewhat equally from the United Kingdom and the United States, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul Jose do Olivares, Kingston. The United Kingdom furnishes a very large percentage of the imports of miscellaneous cotton manufactures, linen goods, and also predominates in supplying silk broadcloths.

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## Want Department

### Overseer Wanted

A spinner for small room on coarse yarns. Located in the country. A good chance for a good man. Apply to O. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Young man for bookkeeper and general office work in small cotton mill office. Must be able to handle typewriter and some knowledge of stenography would be desirable. Good opportunity for party who can meet the necessary requirements. Give full details in regard to age, qualifications, salary expected, etc., in first letter. Answer P. P. M., 22 Bennett St., Greenville, S. C.

### For Sale

3000 new style medium Whitin gravity spindles.  
4000 old style medium Whitin gravity spindles.  
2000 1 1/2" spinning rings with holders.  
5000 1 1/4" spinning rings with holders.  
10,000 Whitin spinning rolls, 2 3/4" gauge.  
Lot of new levers, lever screws, saddles, stirrups, and other miscellaneous spinning supplies.  
Lot of roving and doff boxes and canvas baskets. Write or wire

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### Wanted

Overseer weaving, Southern mill, 2,500 looms. Apply "M," care of Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted At Once

Experienced roller coverer. Apply to J. W. Cates, Superintendent Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.

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2 Cook Card Stripping Systems.  
1 Am. Moist. Humidifying System.  
1 Parks-Cramer Humidifying System.  
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500 12"x36" Fibre Roving Cans.  
1650 10"x36" Fibre Roving Cans.  
7 Pr. Fairbanks Scales—all sizes.  
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### Do You Need a Capable Overseer?

Now employed but must change location account of health. Will take overseer's position in large weave room, plain or fancy work or superintendency. Now running large weave room and getting fine results. Present employers will testify as to character, ability, etc. Address G. S. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping or twisting and winding. Age 35, married. Best of reference; have good record. Will change on ten days' notice. Now overseer but wish to change for wife's health. Will call and look position over at my expense. Address Post Office Box No. 305, Lincolnton, N. C.

### Wanted

Position as overseer weaving, or designing, or both positions combined. Wide experience. Now employed. Good technical education. References. Address D. N. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Rent

in Greenville, S. C., all or part of 2400 sq. ft. office space. Second floor, good light, centrally located. Prefer tenant connected with textile trade. Address Box 295, Greenville, S. C.

### Superintendent Wanted

Want man for superintendent and local manager for small mill on coarse yarns. Expect to install looms. Mill is practically new and is modern and splendidly equipped in every respect. When reorganized will have low capitalization and no indebtedness. Applicant must be in position to take at least \$10,000 stock, the proceeds of which will be used as working capital. Other officers are taking stock for same purpose. It is a splendid opportunity for right man. Address "Yarn Mill," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00, which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisement for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position in mill office as book keeper, auditor, paymaster or cost accountant. Would take place in superintendent's office. Full graduate from textile school and have considerable mill experience. No. 4734.

WANT position as overseer fancy cloth room or finishing department. Have had 18 years experience in finishing room, including experience on chambrays and gingham. Good references. No. 4735.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Reliable man of long experience who can furnish satisfactory references. No. 4736.

WANT position as overseer weaving on sheetings, print cloth, drills, duck, or osenaburgs. Eight years as night overseer and second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate in warp preparation and plain weaving. Age 39. Married, sober, now employed. Good references. No. 4737.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced on both steam and electric drive and am hard worker who can run your job right. References. No. 4738.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Steam or electric drive, can handle turbines, engines, generators and am first class all around man. No. 4739.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cord fabric mill. Age 33, married, have been with large mill for past 8 years, 3 years as assistant superintendent. Good reasons for wanting to change and can give good references. No. 4740.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding in large mill. Long practical experience and can give first class references. No. 4741.

WANT position as overseer spinning in good mill. Can come on short notice. Experienced, reliable man of good habits and character and can give suitable references. No. 4742.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or assistant superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can furnish references to show character and ability. No. 4743.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning or second hand. Have had several years experience. Am I. C. S. graduate. Age 30, references. No. 4744.

WANT position as overseer of carding spinning with good Southern mill. Experience and training qualify me as first class man in every respect. No. 4745.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Prefer North or South Carolina. Now employed. First class references. No. 4746.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of goods and can run the job in thoroughly competent and satisfactory manner. No. 4748.

WANT position as overseer spinning, twisting and winding. Excellent references to show long record of satisfactory service. No. 4749.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in larger one. Experienced reliable man who can give first class references to show character and ability. No. 4750.

WANT position in slashing, drawing-in spooling or warping department. Am young man, I. S. C. graduate and can keep production up and seconds down. Good references. No. 4751.

WANT position as master mechanic; 13 years experience in mill steam plant and machine shops. Can furnish good references from previous employers. No. 4752.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience on many fabrics and can get results. Fine references. No. 4753.

WANT position by practical weaver of long experience. Have been overseer for past two years, also second hand for four years. Understand plain, dobby and box weaving. Best of references. No. 4754.

WANT position as overseer spinning or would take good second hand's place. Long experience and good references to show character and ability. No. 4755.

WANT position as overseer weaving, 21 years experience in mill, 11 years in weaving. Age 36, married, now employed. Can furnish good references. No. 4756.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving, or would consider place as second hand in large mill. Have had about 20 years' experience, mostly on plain weaving. Good references. No. 4757.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both. Now employed as spinner. Have had 25 years experience in carding and spinning, 10 years as overseer. Good habits and can give good references. No. 4758.

WANT position as carder or spinner in large mill or superintendent of smaller mill. Would like opportunity to submit references showing my record. No. 4759.

WANT position as overseer carding. Can run any card room and run it right. Best of references from past employers. Can come on short notice. No. 4760.

WANT position as carder or spinner or either, pay to be at least \$36 weekly. Can come on short notice and give references to show ability and character. No. 4761.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or mill on plain weaving. Now employed as overseer carding but am capable of running mill. Good references. No. 4762.

WANT position as master mechanic, maintenance engineer, superintendent of power or general mechanical superintendent. Thoroughly qualified by training, experience and ability to take complete charge of your power problems. No. 4763.

WANT position as overseer carding; 25 years experience in some of the best mills in the South. Can give excellent references as to character and ability. No. 4764.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in both steam and electric power work and can handle machine shop in first class manner. Best of references. No. 4765.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or tire duck plant. Superintendent for past 6 years, 14 years experience on cord and tire duck. My references are unusually good and from well known mill men. No. 4766.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn. Qualified by experience and training to handle either in satisfactory manner. No. 4767.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed, but wish to change. Can do first class work in every respect. Good references. No. 4768.



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Whitin Machine Works.  
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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
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Wood's T. B. Sons Co.  
See Clutches.
- Fuses—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.  
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Dan Gear Co.  
Ferguson Gear Co.
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Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
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Charles Bond Company  
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Thomas Grate Bar Co.



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Washburn.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
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Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
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Garland Mfg. Co.
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—See Heddles and Frames.
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The Bahnsen Co.  
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Morrow Machine Co.
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United Chemical Products Co.
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National Oil Products Co.  
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Whitin Machine Works.

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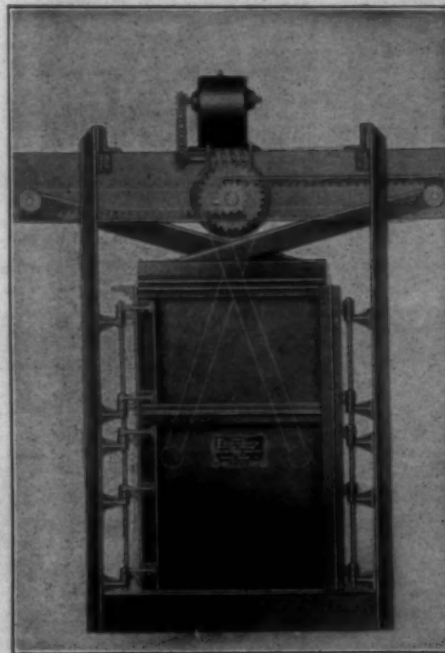
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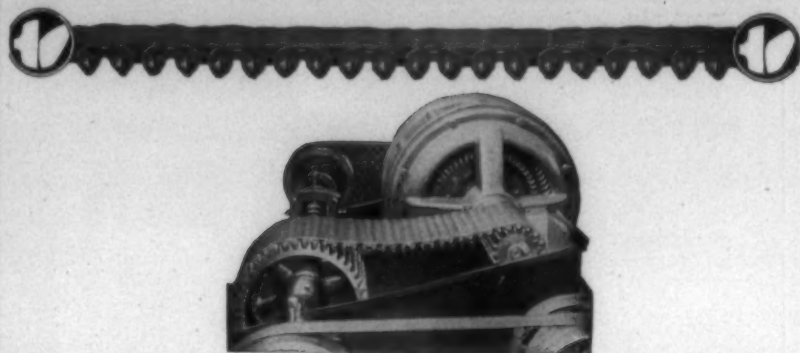
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 413 Third St.,  
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; NEW OR-

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Lockett Co.; NEW YORK, N. Y., 50  
Church St.; OMAHA, NEB., 727 W. O.  
W. Bldg.; D. H. Braymer Equipment  
Co.; PHILADELPHIA, PA., 801 Peo-  
ples Bank Bldg.; PITTSBURGH, PA.,  
Westinghouse Bldg.; SAN FRANCIS-  
CO., CALIF., Monadnock Bldg.; ST.  
LOUIS, MO., 2137 Railway Exchange  
Bldg.; TORONTO, 2, ONT., Canada,  
50 Front St. E., Strong-Scott Mfg.  
Co.; WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Can-  
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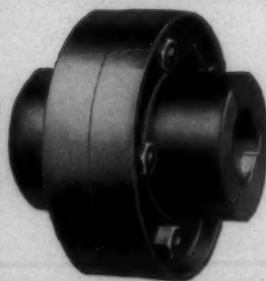


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